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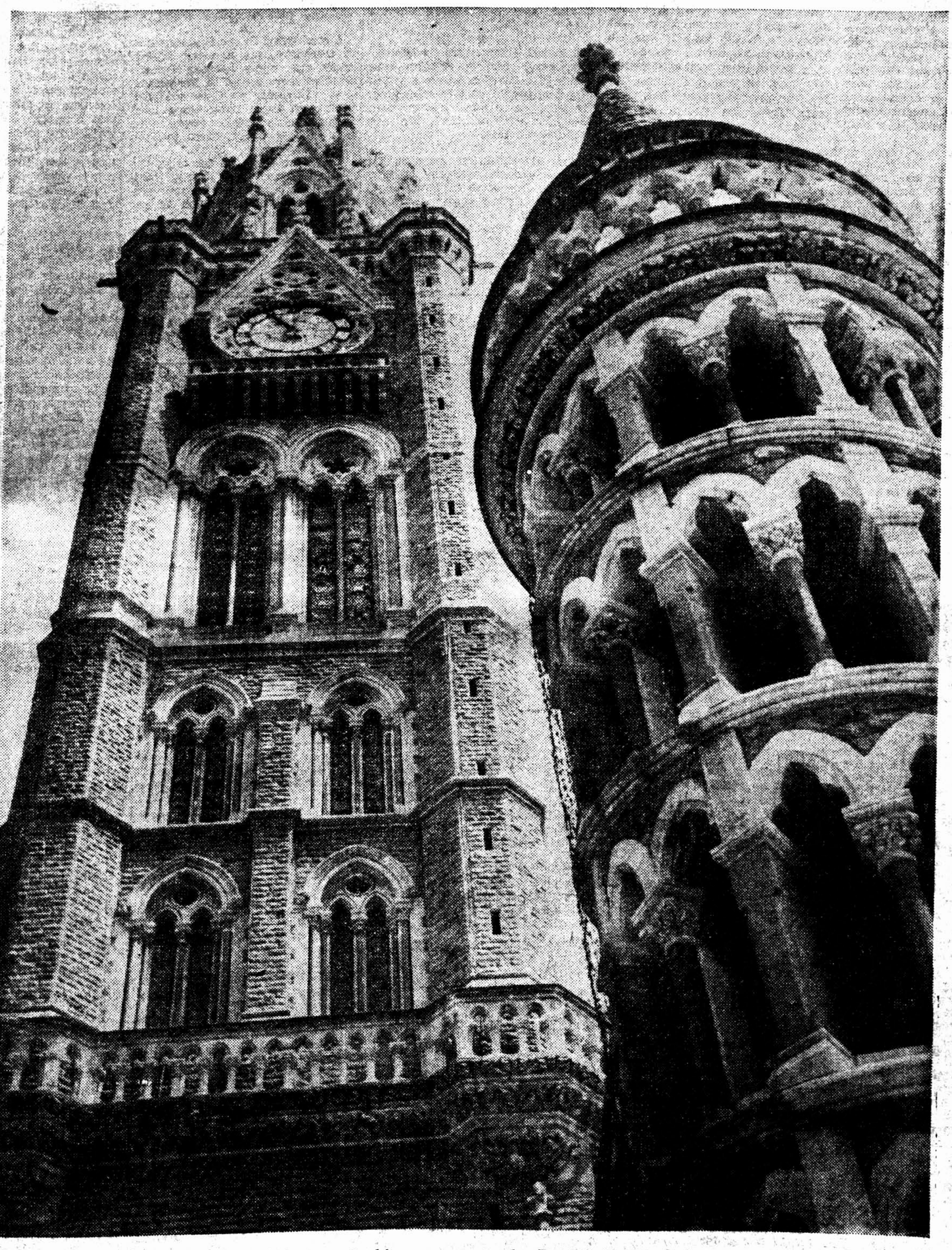
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

STONE STEEPLES OR WHISPERING LOVERS?



Of course, you know that the tall structure looking so proud and aloof is the Rajabai Tower looking different. But the thing next to it is not the leaning tower of Pisa put there by a montage artist. It is just a part of the building of the Convocation hall the nearest neighbour to the Rajabai Tower. It is not as tall as it looks, nor has it leaned over to talk tothe tower. It is all a trick of the camera, the result of the angle from which the clever photographer has taken his shot.

—Photo By A. L. Syed

From Slave Child To Great Scientist

SEE PAGE 4

Bernard Shaw

*

By M. C. Gabriel

ON 26th July, 1856, George Bernard Shaw was born in Dublin in a respectable Protestant family, who despite the evil days upon which they had fallen, were in the pompous habit of referring to themselves as 'The Shaws'.

Although most of the other members of the Shaw family retrieved their position and partially attained to prosperity, George Carr Shaw, the father of the future dramatist, from drink, general inefficiency and improvidence all but ruined himself. His mother, a peculiar and determined lady, once she had discovered that he got scandalously drunk upon the least excuse, grew indifferent. She bore him four children as a matter of duty, three of them daughters and George or 'Sonny' being their only son.

●

Shaw had little or no regular school education. He was admitted to the Wesley Connexional School as a boy and left a few years later no wiser than he had entered.

His reflections on school education derived from this short experience are almost wholly and relentlessly cynical, suggesting that the school is expressly designed by a conspiracy of parents and teachers as a sort of prison to keep the otherwise meddlesome monkeys captive.

On this 97th birthday of the world's well-known dramatist, the late George Bernard Shaw, brief snatches from his life and work are given here by a journalist and literary critic.

After this very meagre schooling, through the good offices and influence of an uncle, Shaw was appointed junior clerk in a prominent Dublin estate agents' firm on a salary of 18 shillings a month. After four years, in March 1876, he resigned and went to London to join his mother.

Then followed almost a decade of aimless struggle in poverty, for Shaw did not know what to do with himself. As a child he had cherished the ambition of becoming a singer, later a painter, only to discover in him the lack of a singer's voice and ability to manage, despite great and ardent desire, the pencil in a tolerably straight direction. Finally he set himself resolutely to novel-writing and filled in five quarter sheets of cheap paper every day, rain or shine. In this way he produced five novels — "Immaturity," "The Irrational Knot," "Love Among The Artists," "Cashel Byron's Profession" and "An Unsocial Socialist."

Every one of these novels was rejected by publisher after publisher, although there are critics now who regret that Shaw ever gave up writing novels. It was obvious to Shaw that he had made a false start and without further ado he abandoned it.

●

In "An Unsocial Socialist," Shaw had written about the subject then nearest to his heart — Socialism. According to himself, it was reading of Karl Marx that had made a man of him and given him a purpose in life. But his Marxism and a quarter of a century of socialist propaganda and haranguing and their origin in his debating activity. In 1879 Shaw was taken by Lecky to the Zetetical Society which was "strongly individualistic, athestic, Malthusian, evolutionary, Ingersollien, Darwinian, Herbert Spencerian. Huxley, Tyndall and George Eliot were on the shelves of all the members."

Here for the first time he rose to make a speech. "I had an air of impudence of course, but was really an arrant coward, nervous and self-conscious to a heart-breaking degree. Yet I could not hold my tongue. I started up and said something in the debate and then felt that I had made a fool of myself (mere vanity, for I had probably done nothing in the least noteworthy) that I vowed I would

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 1)

WEEK-END FUN

"I've been elected President."

"President"- she repeated "President of what?"

"President of the United States!"

The old lady shook her head in disbelief. Then, tapping him with her trumpet, she grinned: "You and your tall stories!"

*

Among the fabulous offers tendered General John J. Pershing, when he returned from his victory in World War I, was a contract to appear in vaudeville at a five-figured weekly stipend.

Getting no response to his offer, the producer wired the General: "Have you entertained my offer?"

"No," the General wired back. "Your offer has entertained me."

*

The late Clarence Darrow, eminent Chicago criminal lawyer, was one evening the principal speaker at a meeting of a women's club. After his speech, he found himself engaged in conversation with a couple of ladies who insisted on discussing birth control.

"Now, Mr. Darrow", said one, "what do you think of birth control for the masses?"

"My dear lady", replied the famous lawyer, "whenever I hear people discussing birth control, I always remember that I was the fifth child."

*

When Mark Twain's "Joan of Arc" was being serialized anonymously in 'Harper's Magazine', Twain went to Paris for a vacation, and there encountered Chauncey Depew. Very casually Twain inquired, "What do you think of that Joan thing that's runing now in 'Harper's?"

Depew, who knew that Twain was the author, gravely replied, "That's hardly a fair question to ask me."

"Indeed, why?" demanded Twain, bridling.

"The fact is," whispered Depew, "I wrote the beastly thing and I'm trying desperately to keep it quiet!"

*

Once, when William Wrigley, the chewing gum king, was riding in an airliner, his seat companion said, "I can't understand why you keep pouring millions of dollars every year into advertising. Everybody knows about your produce."

Mr. Wrigley thought for a moment. "How fast would you say this plane was travelling?"

"About 300 miles an hour."

"In that case," said Wrigley, "why doesn't the pilot just throw away the engines and let the plane continue on its own momentum?"

*

When a certain New York kindergarten teacher asked what Father's Day was, one of her young charges quickly piped up: "The same as Mother's Day—only you buy a cheaper present."

*

A pretty young thing was about to take her first train journey alone. Her mama repeatedly warned her to be careful and not talk to strange men. At the station a kindly porter asked. "Where are you going, Miss?"

"To Los Angeles", she replied.

So the porter put her on the train bound for Los Angeles, As it pulled out of the station, she sank back in the seat with a smile and said to herself, "Well, I fooled him that time. I'm going to Boston."

*

Little Donald's mother was in the habit of reading stories to him every night out of a favourite book. One evening, unable to find the book, she entertained him with tales of her girlhood on the farm.

Donald's eyes grew bigger and bigger as she told of wading in the pond, going berry picking, and riding a real live horse. "Gee, Mom," he sighed, "I sure wish I'd met you earlier!"

The train stopped for 15 minutes at a large station in western Canada and two elderly American ladies, visiting the Dominion for the first time, stepped out on the platform to stretch their legs.

"What place is this?" one of them asked a man lounging against a baggage truck.

"Saskatoon, Saskatchewan" he replied.

As they turned away, one whispered to the other, "Isn't it exciting? They don't speak English here."

*

A French scientist, in the United States on a research mission, was taken to a pavilion where a group of young people were jitterbugging. He watched in amazement, then asked his American host, "Do they get married later?"

*

Two elderly ladies were sitting by the window late one Sunday evening. One of them, listening to the church choir across the street, exclaimed. "How beautifully they sing!" The other, listening to the serenade of the crickets on the front lawn, replied, "Yes, and I've been told they do it with their hind legs."

Shoulders thrown back proudly, the old mountaineer strode from the village post office when the letter had been read to him. Outside, he made his way immediately to a gathering of his cronies in the chinaberry's shade. "My boy, Zeb," he announced, "got his sentence cut down 6 months for behaving good."

*

A grizzled hillbilly raised himself on an elbow. "Hit's moughty nice," he commented, "to have a boy that does you sech credit."

*

A man living in the Russian zone in Germany was arrested at his home one night because foreign matches were found in his possession. The duty on these matches prohibited them from being used in his country and his government was making every effort to stop the smuggling.

When he came up for trial, the judge said to him: "Foreign matches have been found in your possession. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Well, Your Honour," stammered the prisoner, "it is true that I use foreign matches — but only to light our People's matches!"

'YOU NEED NOT WORRY — THIS VOLCANO IS EXTINCT'

'Die Weltwoche', Zurich

PASSING PAGEANT

SIX women worry over sick man (with 300 million dollars fortune).—Press headlines.

What we are not told is the agony and worry of the poor multi-millionnaire seeing six determined women hovering around the sick bed.

*

Prospects of inter-stellar and moon travel are increased.—Press headline.

We in Bharat, that is, India, would be quite content, in the second centenary of the Indian railways, if prospects of inter-state journey (by rail or sea) are increased.

*

Bombay to have supper college of Technology.—Bihar paper report.

A good chance for the army of SSC's to join this and get at least one supper a day—to keep the hunger wolf away.

*

Sadhu loses his beard in scuffle. —Press headline.

Well might he exclaim, like the English poet: "Who steals my purse or wisp of head hairs steals trash, but he who steals (or snatches or smashes) my beard steals my name, etc.

*

Two Prohibition officers arrested by Prohibition Department. Officers are allegedly charged with having taken liquor, and 'action is waited'.—Press report

'Set a Prohibition boss to catch a Prohibition cop' will be the new slogan now?—A powerful probe indeed!

*

Soviet leaders are bent on world domination, (so experts report to Eisenhower).—Press report

But Soviet supermen often allege that the Western and American leaders are bent on wordy domination — everywhere, UN sanctum sanctorum included.

*

'Hopes are up again in UN.—Press heading

Hope withering fled — and Mercy sighed farewell, said Byron long ago. The hope deferred will make the heart sick.

*

Dulles calls on 'Big-3' not to lose chance.—Press headline

He wisely urges Big Powers to be alert. He is thus proving himself neither dullest, nor duller, nor even dull.

*

Tenzing said mountain climbing was not like a horse race, where the question of first and second arose.'—Press report

Exactly. In mountaineering there are no hurdles to jump over, no Tottenham corners to negotiate, but only the 'horse-sense' to pull up and pull through.

*

Referring to the Jammu agitation, a reporter of a journal writes 'Jan Sangh teachers are put in jail. Pro-Pakistanis have 'kabob' and *buriani*.

The authorities well realise the best way to reach a person's heart is through his or her stomach.

*

The same journal says a Raipur correspondent writes to the 'Madras Indian Express' alleging "a Congress MP (in European attire) was found to be a ticketless traveller."

If the facts are as alleged what does the correspondent want to say? Does he hint that he has disgraced the European dress, or disgraced the great Congress institution—or both?

KAM

Are Americans Inefficient?

*

BY ROGO

IN conversation with a British businessman recently returned from a business trip to the United States, I asked the usual inane question: "I suppose you were impressed with American business efficiency?"

He replied: "Only a country as rich as America could afford their degree of inefficiency." Knowing him to be a thoughtful man not given to ill-considered statements, I pressed him for explanation, writes the author in 'The Recorder'.

He gave it, more or less in the following words:

As managing director of a moderately big British company, I settle a lot of relatively minor matters directly with my opposite numbers in other companies in this country. We both work within the fabric of the policy laid down by our respective boards and within that fabric have absolute power of negotiation.

We settle things, man to man, and that is the end of it. I had such a minor matter on my agenda to discuss and settle with an American company in New York, and accordingly called upon their vice-president, a man I know well, and explained to him the point at issue, suggesting a solution which I believe would be acceptable to us both.

To my surprise, he expressed personal agreement to my suggestion, but sent for his secretary and arranged a meeting for that afternoon to be attended by himself and me, his sales manager, advertising manager, production manager and chief chemist. The meeting was arranged for 2-30; we filled in the intervening two hours with a lengthy luncheon.

I had been given to believe that American executives lunch off a sandwich at their desks, so another illusion was shattered.

●

At 2-30, our conference duly convened, I was introduced and invited to state my case—which I did, together with my proposed solution, in perhaps seven minutes. My opposite number thanked me, and asked his sales manager if he had any comment to make

To my surprise, the sales manager heaved himself to his feet and, reading from shorthand notes, which I had not noticed him taking, repeated virtually verbatim what I had said, prefaced with the comment: "If I understand Mr. X correctly, I take his views to be...." His reading took half as long again as my statement, and he ended: "As far as I can see, there is no objection to the suggestion from the sales angle." He then sat down.

●

The formula, "If I understand Mr. X correctly," and the note-reading was repeated in turn by the advertising manager and the production manager, each taking something over a quarter of an hour to say, in effect, that they agreed with me. I was grateful to the chief chemist who, when referred to, gave quick assent.

It was now the vice-president's turn to sum up—with emphasis upon the fact that his colleagues each and all agreed with the proposed solution. Two hours after sitting down the conference broke up, the members hurrying away to meetings which they told us were awaiting them.

The problem which in Britain would have been settled in, say, ten minutes between managing directors took five highly-paid executives two hours to settle in America. In this country industry and business simply cannot afford such profligate expenditure of salaries.

●

As I have said, the vice-president concerned happens to be a friend of mine. I expressed to him my surprise at the slowness and costliness of the business machinery I had seen in operation.

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SHAKESPEAREANA SEE MARATHI DRAMA

Shakespearen group in Bombay watch the Marathi Drama, "Zunzarrao' (Othello); Below are Nancy Neel, Wendy Beavis, Laura Liddell, Jennifer Bragg, Conor Ferrington, Brian Kellett, John Day, Jeoffrey Kendal—(Director).

Right: An intriguing scene from 'Zunzarrao' (played by Nana Saheb Phatak) and Kamalaja (Vijaya Jaywant) staged at Damodar Hall Parel, organised by the Marathi Sahitya Sangh.

SHAKESPERE GROUP TO PLAY ROMEO

INVITES INDIAN

Bilingual Production Of Midsummer Night's Dream

THOUSANDS of college students in Bombay City have had the opportunity of seeing one of the finest performances of Shakespere's plays brought to them most vividly by the Shakespereana company in the course of the last three weeks.

THE Shakespereana Company is unique, as it is the only professional company that has dedicated its talents to the realm of education exclusively. This is their second visit to India the last being an amazing success when they toured the country in 1947 and 1948. During that tour their work was seen as far afield as Manipur, Trivandrum, and Wazirastan.

The object is to take English plays that are of educational interest actually into schools and colleges, and to do this, they rely solely on the Elizabethan form of presentation, using a simple arras stage, symbolical costumes — and allowing the author to create the atmosphere without swamping it in unnecessary scenic effects and complicated lighting. The result is pure, honest, Shakespere as it was written to be performed.

INDIA TAKES TO SHAKESPERE

The audiences in the Indian Educational Establishments are a joy to play to. They take Shakespere for what he is worth, — they listen to his words, — they roar with laughter at his fun, — they appreciate his philosophy, which is the philosophy of all men of all religions.

In fact nowhere in the world does this company find audiences so consistently eager to listen. Why is this? Is it because though Shakespere wrote four hundred years ago, mankind has not changed fundamentally, and Indian people being more mystical than others know this instinctively?—or is it just the lively interest of the Indian student in all around him?

It is a question the company asked themselves in 1947 and has been asking continually since.

During their stay in Calcutta, on their last visit, the demand for seats was so strong that they took a Theatre and staged full-scale productions of many plays. To do this, they engaged and trained a number of local artists. This was an enormous success. But they have an idea to go further this time. Their idea is to produce some lingual plays. The play suggested is "A Midsummer Night's Dream,' with the Grecian element in English,—the fairy part in Hindi, or the local language. This to include an Indian fairy ballet. To do this they would need a good deal of help and advice, not to mention artistes and dancers,—and if the idea strikes any readers as feasible the company would be very pleased to meet with them.

INDIANS FOR LEADING ROLES

This idea germinated after seeing the enthusiasm with which plays in the vernacular are received. To mention a few, — an amazing chronicle play in Manipur, Deevar with the inimitable Prithviraj, and Othello in Maharathi, — all beautifully staged and played with a sincerity that made the plays live for always in the minds of the be-holders.

A production of "Romeo and Juliet" is planned for a tour of all India. The company has the ideal Juliet in Miss Jennifer Bragg, who made her stage debut in Bombay in 1947 and who played later all the juvenile leading roles with the company, while on its various tours during the past five years.

To partner her they are searching for a Romeo, who must be an Indian. It is always a difficult task to find an artist young enough, handsome enough, and clever enough to play Romeo, but they are confident that here is a place to find one.

The company will always be grateful to the Education Department of Indian Government who through their interest and help have made these tours possible.

The founders of the company are Geoffrey Kendal who directs the plays, his wife Miss Laura Liddell, and Mr. Peter Meriton. Mr. Meriton passed away just before the company sailed for India this time, and in his place, they now have Mr. Brian Kellet actor of great ability who is equally at home in such diverse roles as Iago and Sir Andrew Aguecheek. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have been playing the plays of Shakespere for many years. In fact they have dedicated their lives to the work which they look upon both as a mission and a vocation. And to carry on their self-appointed task have had to forego many attractive offers in some of the world's most famous companies. Had they accepted them thousands of students in many parts of the world would have been denied some unforgettable experiences,—witnessing the plays of Shakespere in their own colleges and schools, played as they were written to be played, and played by a band of people so perfectly fitted to such a task.

CHARACTER ACTING

Miss Liddell as Lady Macbeth is dark and attractive, her evil domination of her husband is thrown into high dramatic relief. In the latter stages of the play her pathetic reflections of her impending mental derangement and the chill and agony of the sleep-walking scene approximates to the opinion that this is the most pathetic episode in all English literature. Her performance chills the blood.

Mr. Kendal's Macbeth is a sombre violent character, full of poetry, full of terror, full of bravado, full of sinister intent, full of indecision. His aimless ill-treatment of the messenger before the last battle, when degradation and misery can go no further, is the last outburst of a turbulent life, and his challenge to Macduff is a clarion call of triumph and welcome and a challenge to all the powers of darkness that are so well portrayed in this production.

Miss Laura Liddell is a charming Portia, diminutive but not precocious, gay but not skittish (as some actresses in error make her), dignified as any high born Venetian lady of her time.

Miss Laura Liddell who stopped to conquer a husband, conquered the audience at the same time.

Miss Liddell gives a memorable performance. She never leaves the stage and to keep a large audience in suspense for so long is indeed a feat.

The highlight is Mr. Kendal as Othello. From the moment he appears he captures the respect and attention and admiration of all. He is gifted with a beautiful voice, of fine range and quality, and nowhere are the undertones so marked as in the soliloquies.

Kendal gives a plausible, comprehensive and unmistakable solution to the Hamlet problem.

The portrayals are magnificent and every dress and costume blends with every property to make the evening as pleasant to the eye as to the ear and emotions.

The Handkerchief Scene in 'Othello'—Geoffrey Kendal and Jeniffer Bragg in Shakespeareana's production.

Story Of G. W. Carver

He Wanted To Talk To God

NEGRO BOY WHO ASKED UNENDING QUESTIONS

BY SHIRLEY GRAHAM AND GEORGE D. LIPSCOMB

THIS is the thrilling story of a great American Negro, who was born of slave parentage, but who became an outstanding chemurgist and agricultural experimenter, whom the United States honoured this month by setting aside a national park in recognition of his plant wizardry.

"OUT! Get out! I say — get up!"

It was still dark outside, but down in the kitchen the German farmer was shaking the wooden ladder that led to the place under the eaves where the tiny black boy lay. He shivered as he tumbled off his pallet. They said he was six or seven years old, plenty old enough to milk the cow, tend the hog and chickens and do something about keeping weeds from choking the already sparse garden. But the rusty little legs and arms were like pipe-stems, his hands bony, with long, curling fingers, his face was pinched. In that little dark face, his eyes burned like coals of fire. And, even though he could not speak, Frau Carver had noted that he saw everything.

Yesterday, he had hoed in the garden for many hours. His back still ached with fatigue. Now, spindly legs still trembling with sleep, he clumsily crawled down the ladder and there in the kitchen was Frau Carver. How glad he was to see her!

"No, no," she was saying to her husband. "He is too small. After yesterday, he is too tired. I have work for him to do in the house this morning. He cannot go."

"And who will help me in the fields?" the farmer asked angrily. "Have we money" Our crops, poor as they are, will rot. We will starve and he also!"

"God is good," the woman's voice was soothing. "Not a sparrow falls that he does not know. Let be the little fellow. Soon he will be big and strong." The little boy's eyes were fast upon her, drinking in every word.

"Oh!" exploded Farmer Carver. "I had a *horse* —" he paused significantly, "and now," his eyes fell on the shrinking little boy—*"this!"*

The distant Ozark hills showed black against a faintly coloured sky as Farmer Carver crossed the yard with its numerous outhouses and approached the huge barn. He sighed as he thought how empty it now was. He stamped his feet partly to keep them warm and partly because of the helpless rage. Of course, that child could help him very little, but what was he to do? Once he would have looked out over blue grass pasture land and a checkerboard of wheat and corn prairie. Once the large frame house of his nearest neighbour could not be seen for the thick orchard of fruit trees. But, now, the land itself seemed starved and beaten and only the smoke-blackened ruins of his neighbour's house remained.

Moses Carver saw his land and ownings dwindle before the storm. He could not hire men to work his farm and he would not encourage the traffic in poor human beings, most of whom he suspected had been kidnapped.

At that time, Carver's wife had Mary, a soft-spoken, gentle slave girl, to help about the house. Mary's husband was owned on a huge plantation not many miles away. Often she had begged the German farmer to buy him, but George was a valuable slave, and his owner was a hard master. Sometimes weeks passed before George could get away to see his wife and three children. So it was a long time before they knew he was killed — falling from an ox team, they said. After that Mary was very silent, except at night when she sang her baby to sleep.

Farmer Carver's face softened as he looked across the field at the tumbled log cabin where Mary and her children had lived. Of course his wife was right. How could he expect that poor sick baby to work? He would never be strong.

Five Years Back

Five years had passed since that bitter cold night when he had hurried home from the village, disturbed by that ominous notice: "Keeep a careful watch on your slaves! Nightriders have crossed the border!" The settlers in Diamond Grove were bolting their doors and locking their gates with caution. Though the American War Between the States was nearing an end, slaves still brought good prices in the markets.

When he reached home, Mary had already gone to her cabin. He heard her softly signing to her babies as he examined the latch. He had put his horse up, carefully bolting the door. Nightriders would take anything.

Susan had already heard the news and was worried. He spoke lightly of the whole matter. But late in the night he heard the scream. It was Mary. He grabbed his gun and ran out into the yard. But in the blackness he could see nothing. Only the galloping of horses and the slave woman's muffled cries came back to him out of the night. He rushed to the cabin. On the ground outside, her head bleeding, lay Mary's little girl. The little boy stood over his sister, whimpering. Inside, the cabin was empty. Mother and baby were gone.

There were no telephones in those days. It was several hours later that Farmer Carver reached the village of Diamond Grove and rounded up help. He was not alone in his trouble. Several slaves had been stolen that night and soon an armed band was formed Farmer Carver could not go with them. The little slave girl had died before he left the house, and Frau Carver was almost hysterical. One of the women offered to return with him to her.

Abridged from the book with the permission of the authors and publishers.

SLAVE BOY TURNED SCIENTIST

George Washington Carver

Mother & Child Exchanged For A Horse

The Bargain

"Could we go back in your cart?" Farmer Carver asked. "My horse is faster than anything the nightriders have. I'd like to let one of the men ride fast on horseback to follow the raiders." This was agreed upon, and the men rode off. Days passed with no word. But nearly a week later they appeared at Farmer Carver's farm and told what had happened.

The nightriders had evaded them, thrown them off the trail and appeared gone. But the armed band finally had come upon them trying to slip across the border.

No shots were fired for fear of killing the slaves, and finally the thieves agreed to take the horse in exchange for the mother and baby.

"Tie him to a tree, retire out of sight. We'll examine the horse, and, when you hear us blow a horn, come and get your slave and her baby."

The men did not trust them, but a storm had come up and they realized they were at the mercy of the nightriders. So they had tied the horse to a tree and gone six hundred paces around the bend of the river. When they heard the horn it was far away and they knew that the nightriders had already put a mile or so between them. They dashed wet and shaking with cold on the ground by the tree, but the mother was nowhere about. The nightriders had tricked them and had taken her off with them.

When Frau Carver heard this story, tears had run down her cheeks. She had taken the dirty, soggy bundle in which lay the still form of the child. At first, they thought it was dead, but after a long time her tender ministrations brought some warmth back into the chilled frame. For days and weeks a racking cough choked the feeble breath until it seemed the baby could not live, and even when life seemed promised, the baby's growth and development seemed stunted. But Frau Carver would not be discouraged.

"Mary's child must live—he will live!" She said it over and over again.

Child Lives

And at last, Mary's child did take a grip on life. He stood, he walked. He grew a little, but he could not speak. The violent cough, it seemed, had torn his vocal chords. Try as he might, he could not form words. Sometimes he uttered little squeaking noises.

Of Mary they had never heard again. So all that they had gotten for their valuable horse was this poor, weakened, speechless child, whom they named George Washington Carver Farmer Carver shook his head dismally. What was he to do? He moved from one morning chore to another, hardly noticing that the sun was shining. Then he felt a gentle tug on his coat.

There beside him stood the little boy. He was smiling and pointing towards the house. Farmer Carver understood.

"So," he said heartily, "breakfast is ready. Well, I am ready for it. Come along!"

And taking the little brown hand in his, the big farmer strode across the yard. The little boy smiled happily

Three Years After

THREE years had passed. Boys born in slavery had no birthdays, but George must have been about ten that crisp fall morning when he tumbled off his cot so early. No one had to call him. Long before the old speckled rooster crowd for day, he was out in the barn, milking the cow, mixing the mush for the pigs, polishing the harness and feeding the horse. Then off to the chicken yard, pausing as he went beneath the new grape arbors. There was a pleasant snap in the air and his handful of grapes were nicely chilled. Um-um, they were good! He sniffed the air—there were so many good smells—new-mown hay, ripe apples, corn shucks, heavy leaves, and now these luscious grapes!

The arbor was thick and the grapes plentiful. Farmer Carver had been dubious at first. Experiments could be expensive, but it had been hard to withstand the enthusiasm of the Swiss farmer, Hermann Jaegar. He had come from the next county and ridden up and down the countryside encouraging the farmers to raise grapes, had said the soil and climate was just right for them, had given away slips to start their vines. In George he had found an ardent disciple. It had been George who carried out the instructions; George who trained the vines along the frames; George who had kept them trimmed and watched carefully for any hungry forward, found the baby soaking bugs. Now, Farmer Carver was very glad he had decided to grow grapes and, because of them, special honour had come to this section of Missouri. The French government had bought cuttings from the grapevines of Hermann Jaegar. Learning that the French vineyards were being destroyed by Phylloxera, or grape louse, this exile from his home vineyards had suggested to the French that they use cuttings and seeds from the wild grapes of the Ozarks as new roots for their vines.

Ideas Out Of Air

It was to Farmer Jaegar's place many miles away that George was going this morning. Since Farmer Carver had to go to the county seat, Neosho, he had decided to drive on over to visit the Swiss' fifty acres of vineyard. The idea of raising more grapes had occurred to him and so he decided to take George along to learn what he could.

"That boy picks ideas out of the air when it comes to growing things," he had confided to his wife.

"He certainly asks enough questions!"

Farmer Carver groaned. "Almost I wish he was not yet able to talk. This afternoon while helping me in the barn he asked 'Why is grass green? What makes grasshoppers jump? Why do morning glories fold up in the after-

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 2)

U. S. HONOURS GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

JOPLEN, MISSOURI:

A grateful nation on July 14 honoured the memory of farm scientist George Washington Carver by setting aside the area near his birthplace as a national park.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay uncovered a plaque of the one-time Negro slave who gained recognition as a foremost agronomist. Carver's research influenced the pattern of 20th century agriculture in wide areas of the United States and other countries.

Addressing an audience of national leaders, McKay called the tribute "an appropriate gesture from the nation which has benefitted so much from the inspiring leadership of a great citizen."

"This dedication," said McKay, "demonstrates that we believe every man deserves to enjoy equal rights and liberties, that there must not be any second class citizens in this nation."

Carver's "unquenchable" thirst for knowledge made him a specialist in the utilization of plant products, in erosion control, rotation and the use of balanced diets, McKay said:

"The creation of this monument has ensured that the self-dedication and the plant wizardry of Doctor Carver will remain forever remembered by American citizens, along with other historic memories preserved in the National Park system."

The dedication of and area of some 210 acres of land to the memory of Carver brings to fulfillment a movement begun some 12 years ago. Harry S. Truman—later to become President Truman—introduced bills to provide for the establishment of the national monument.

THE story of the chase and capture of Vasudeo Balvant reads like an episode in a romantic novel.

The British press in London and the Anglo-Indian press in India took cognizance of the successful raids of Vasudeo Balvant Phadke in his revolt against alien rulers and the Government of Bombay set a big price on his head.

But Vasudeo by a proclamation offered bigger prizes for the capture of British officials and went on raiding rich villages to collect funds for his revolutionary army

The Government finally entrusted the task of his capture to Major Daniel at the head of 1,500 European troops. Major Daniel who got the information from some women about the whereabouts of Vasudeo contacted the Nizam's police and jointly gave chase to the revolutionary who was captured while he was sleeping in a village in Bijapur district.

LAST DITCH BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

Indian Rebel Figures In Parliament

By V. S. JOSHI

THE political atmosphere in India was getting surcharged with excitement and both the government and the people struggled hard to comprehend the real implications of the raids.

Because of their swift operations in the hilly regions, the insurgents could not be easily dealt with by the government. Most of them were at first freebooters. But under Vasudeo Balvant, they were now wedded to a project, which carried sympathy of the people who willingly helped their movements. "Villagers of good position were found to be implicated in Vasudeo's movements," and government could not know the exact strength or the whereabouts of the swooping army of Vasudeo Balvant.

But a frustrated plot to loot the Poona treasury about this time came to light. It was organised by Vasudeo Balvant. The danger of his revolt, therefore became more acute and the Government was determined to suppress the revolt as soon as possible. Government put Major Daniel in command of the operation to end the revolt. With fifteen hundred British troops, Daniel set about his task. He introduced the daily muster system for the Ramoshis in every village, ordered the treasury money to be sent to the district under special protection and threatened collective fines on people supporting the revolt.

Just then, during the investigations of the Dhamari raid, a Ramoshi who was arrested, told Daniel that they worked under a "Maharaj" (Vasudeo Balvant) who worked in the Finance Office. The Major, then, one afternoon, visited the office and noting the long absence on leave of Vasudeo Balvant in the office concluded that the leader was none else than Vasudeo Balvant. He secured a search warrant of his house in Poona and raided and sealed it, after taking some arms and gun-powder from the house.

The terror of Vasudeo Balvant had by now spread all over the Deccan. Gossipers narrated to interested listeners in thousand wondering tongues the legends and said: "Vasudeo has told a certain village in advance that he would visit it on a certain day and he is going there on that day." Others averred: "Vasudeo Balvant has proclaimed himself to be an avatar of Shivaji the Great and declared his determination to drive out the English and free Hindustan."

Proclamation

In this tense atmosphere, Vasudeo Balvant published towards the end of May, 1879, his famous proclamation referred to by the then governor of Bombay Sir Richard Temple in his memories. The proclamation told the Government that grain was sold at famine prices in the country, that the people were without 'Rojgar' (employment) on the verge of ruin and were harssed by the police...It demanded the immediate reduction of the burden of taxes, drastic cut in the fat salaries of the Europeans and encouragement to Swadeshi trade and commerce. It proceeded to say that if these things were not done, rewards would be proclaimed on the heads of the Governors and Collectors and the struggle carried till victory was achieved! Vasudeo Balvant in the end had called upon his countrymen to be prepared to sacrifice their all in the struggle for the emancipation of India."

Copies of the proclamation were posted by Vasudeo Balvant to the above officials and all the Anglo-Indian editors.

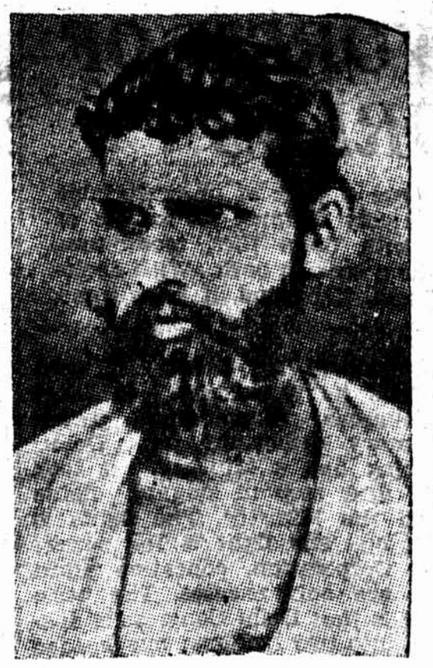
The Bombay Government and the Government of Berar and Hyderabad, as adjoining provinces, soon proclaimed a reward of Rs. 4,000 for the arrest of Vasudeo Balvant, with a promise of free pardon to his immediate accomplice, if he were to assist in the arrest. But the public soon saw a counter-Proclamation signed by Vasudeo Balvant, offering even higher rewards for the heads of the Governor and the Collectors of the province!

Big Booty

When these challenges and counter-challenges were being thrown by the Government and the patriot at each other, on the 9th of May came the news of the Ramoshis having crossed the Ghats and scored the first of their raids in the Konkan at the village of Nere. On the 11th in the evening they swooped down upon another village, Pale, and in the night on the village of Palaspe. In the last raid, Vasudeo Balvant's man secured a booty of over Rupees one lakh from the ex-Dewan of Baroda, Sardar Oze! The news struck terror in European hearts even at places like Poona and Bombay and the Governor was given special protection during his tours although "The Bombay Gazette" continued to assure the public — "Major Daniel is up and alive to the difficulties created by the daring dacoits and is roving about the districts. where the administration is either incapacitated or paralysed." The Europeans left their country abodes for cities like Poona and Bombay and thought that "Even the wildest rumours about the Ramoshis may materialise."

Fires In Poona

The city of Poona guarded by the sentries specially posted to quell the rebellion was in such mental condition on 13th May, when at the dead of the night such an alarm was raised that the historical Budhwar Wada, then housing the Government offices, was on fire! The Wada was in flames and the destructive fires enveloped the central part of the city, inspite of the efforts of half a dozen fire-engines for full



Vasudeo Balvant Phadke

three hours. When this fire was brought under control and the European troops on duty were about to return to their camp, another alarm was raised from another locality that the Vishrambag Wada was also on fire! Leaving a skeleton ring of police and military at the dying fire of the first Wada, the troops and the fire-engines hurried to the other Wada. But it was not till early morning the next day that the other fire was under control. The whole of Poona was one scene of turmoil and the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. Rumours went about that night that Vasudeo Balvant's men had entered Poona and set the government building on fire. And Europeans had a very anxious period the whole night. Vasudeo Balvant, however, did not attack the capital of the Deccan that night!

Press Reaction

The conflagration at Poona reflected the blaze of Vasudeo Balvant's revolt all over India and flashed it right upto London.

"The Bombay Gazette" wrote editorially: Even in the times of Shivaji predatory bands at first insignificant in numbers, began to rove about the districts. But they soon became so powerful that they brought anarchy upon ever-extending tracts and succeeded in establishing the famous and dreaded Maratha system of wholesale plundering by means of mighty armies".

"The Indian Daily News" said "The people of Satara and Poona have a history of dacoities ripening into successful rebellion, a living history repeated in their folk songs. It is a nightly amusement to listen to tales of great robbers becoming great warriors and great warriors becoming great princes!...If then, Vasudeo Balvant can claim to have struck the Sircar and landlords, he will claim the confidence of men, hardy, brave, daring and familiar with the warfare in the hills.

"The Statesman" of Calcutta remarked: "...It is not strange, that the news of the recent incendiarism at Poona should have excited the keenest interest and anxiety throughout the country. There is something ominous in the mere word incendiarism in this country, where conflagrations have come to be recognised as symptoms of sedition, if not precursers of a serious rebellion..."

"The Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore admitted "the dacoit's (Vasudeo Balvant's) manifesto gives expression fairly to a spirit of discontent and even sedition, which is only too common in several of the Deccan districts" and demanded the most searching inquiry in the revolt and the utmost penalty upon its ringleaders.

In London

The London "Times" began to publish the accounts of the revolt from its special correspondent by this time and said: "The dacoits seem to form a part of a regular organisation under the command of one Vasudeo Balvant, lately a clerk in the Finance Department..."

The "Morning Post" and other papers in England also commented upon the serious nature of the Deccan revolt. The imperialists in England, caused questions to be put in the House of Commons and the Houses of Lords asking for more information about the revolt, when the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India respectively read out to both the Houses this assurance from the Bombay Governor. "Detachments of troops despatched and special pursuing parties under European officer leader not caught but systematically pursued!" The Governor then gave the details of the events during the revolt. This was in the last week of May, 1879

From God To Rohillas

After the Poona fires, Vasudeo Balvant's revolt entered temporary lull. Although all these events were credited to his account, he was not in all of them. The swoops on the Konkan villages were carried out by the Ramoshis under Daulatrao Naik, in the absence of Vasudeo Balvant, and while taking the loot to Poona they were confronted by the military of Daniel near Talegaon. Daulatrao and many others were killed in the open skirmish on the hills and Daniel regained the booty, as the rest of the Ramoshis fled. The Poona fires, too, were started by persons close to Vasudeo Balvant but without his instigation. Vasudeo Balvant, heard the accounts of these events at Gangapur, where he had gone for rest. His original group having broken up, he was seized by pessimism for a while and went to Shail Mallikarjun in the Hyderabad State, to do penance with a resolve that if God would not favour him with victory in his cause, he would sacrifice his life before Him. The last tragedy however, was averted by the temple priest in the nick of time. Vasudeo Balvant then returned to Gangapur.

There he opened with renewed vigour, as he recovered from his illness, negotiations with the local Rohilla chiefs and after prolonged consultations, the Rohillas signed an agreement for supplying him with five hundred Rohillas to participate in the revolt. Two hundred of them were to be horsemen, on payment of Rs. 16 p.m. and advance of Rs. 500.

All the while Vasudeo Balvant went by the name of "Kashikar Bawa" and the Rohillas called him "Maharaj"! These negotiations ended in the second week of July and Vasudeo Balvant was about to leave Gangapur to fetch the

(Continued on Page 20 Col. 2)

MEMORIAL TO THE MARTYR

The Memorial at Shirdhon erected in memory of the Indian Revolutionary Vasudev Balvant Phadke

Last Look Round

SINCE the times of Adam man has been considered as superior in strength and woman the weaker sex. How far the contention is true and how much scientific truth there is in it, researchers have been trying to find out. But day by day new developments in various countries, especially the Soviet experiment with the 'equality' of sexes, have been setting the scientists fresh tasks.

Some of the newspaper reports during the last week or two make interesting reading in this connection, because they belie the superiority of men and show up the fair sex in resplendent colours, of course not in attitre merely, but in several fields of life, which open up new vistas of thought.

According to a report from Chandernagore out of 15 candidates only five have passed the B.A. examination this year from the Chandernagore College, but not one of them is a male student. Out of the five successful women, one is a mother of four children. The complete blackout of the boy students of the college in the B.A. examination need not necessarily be because women are intellectually superior to men in the sphere of learning, but all the same it is a 'sign of the times'. Next time, the boys in the Chandernagore College will have to be careful not to allow their sisters carry the day wholesale at the examinations.

In New Role

CHANDERNAGORE having been under the French for a long time one can realise it is just possible that women are forward in the field even in examinations. But from Karachi comes a novel report about two young girls in Multan, in Pakistan, a representative of which country at an international meet while talking on the equality of sexes cried, God forbid, what would happen if women were given equality and allowed to marry four husbands? (Islam allows four wives to a man) The two girls of Multan are reported to have been "teasing and making indecent gestures to youths" who were on their way to college. The incident which happened in the centre of the town attracted the usual crowd which thought that the boys were at fault, but soon came to know who the mischief-makers were and promptly handed them over to the police.

Making advances to the opposite sex has been mostly man's role upto this time according to customary and traditional practice. But now as in the case of the Multan girls, the initiative seems to be transferring itself from one to the other sex. The Multan case is an instance in point which has come to public notice and has been reported; but one should not wonder if similar happenings are taking place elsewhere, though these do not see the light of day.

From Ceylon comes the report of Sumanawathie, wife of a rubber-tapper, who fatally attacked another rubber-tapper, one Peter Singho, who had threatened to kill her and her children, if she refused to comply with his "improper suggestion", being acquitted at the Colombo assizes of the charge of murder. The woman had made use of a household knife in the act of repelling the advances of the deceased tapper.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of justifiable homicide, according to the report. Sumanawathie thanked the Judge and jury profusely in oriental fashion.

In the Mysore Assembly it was revealed that in a village in Chitaldrug district because of draught women had to fetch water from a long distance for their domestic needs. Men in that village found it hard to get brides, because the parents of the girls would not wed them to men in that village because they (the girls) would be required to do the job of carrying water over long distance!

Married Again

THERE was a divorce case in Saurashtra. A Jain woman said that she was unable to comply with marital obligations with her husband owing to her ill health and she desired to lead the life of a Jain Sadhvi (nun). She got a divorce as there were similar precedents; and had obtained a deed of divorce from her husband also. But within 14 days she married someone else. This practice also was not infrequent, the report says. The case went up to the Saurashtra High Court.

There two judges held that the lower court's judgment in the case should be considered as of poor merit but declined to interfere with it, in exercise of their revisional or supervisory jurisdiction as the defendant had remarried and her honour was involved. if the case were ordered for retrial Such a decision might have the effect of converting an honourable wife into a concubine, as bigamous marriages are prohibited. the judges observed.

Some time back at Raichiahi village in Begusarai police station in U.P. a thief broke into a house. He was caught redhanded by the women in the house who after "taking out both eyes of the thief" handed him over to the police!

About the same time two women who were rivals met at a cinema house in Lucknow face to face. This led to hot words and one of them whipped out a knife and attacked her rival, causing serious injuries.

From all the above incidents. it seems that eve is on the war path and is ready to contest man's alleged superiority. This is a sign of the times. But there is nothing to be surprised at in this.

The equality of the sexes is a theme on which women will rarely stop any where in any but one field—that is child-bearing. But here women may claim that they are bearing the brunt of the responsibility of bringing into the world live human beings, which men under no circumstances could, and, therefore, they are superior to the male, as a biological asset to society.

War Helps Eve

THE two world wars gave an impetus to the freedom of women in many lands. There were taboos against women entering several professions and taking over many tasks that were in man's field. But the exigencies of war and shortage of man-power led the nations to utilise woman-power on all sorts of jobs to keep up the war effort at its pitch.

In Russia for instance even before the Second World War began Soviet women were making up more than half of all the doctors, a third of all the employees in the metal, oil and chemical industries, a fourth of the iron, steel and coal workers, a fifth of those in the engineering and technical fields. Millions of women were working on collective farms, thousands on the railroads, and as sailors on the river and sea-going ships.

It is true that no Amazon regiment was sent to the battle front by the Russians, though behind the lines there were reserves of Amazon regiments in several places. As medicos and technicians, of course, Soviet women were there everywhere from the base to the battle front in the Soviet army, navy and air force. One of the women guerilla snipers, Luidmila Pavlichenko was credited with having slain 309 Nazi soldiers. She received cheers of 75,000 persons at a monster patriotic rally in New York's Central Park in September, 1942.

Karl Marx declared that "social progress can be measured with precision by the social position of the female sex". Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

No one could tell where the new ideal for womenhood would carry. No one can be quite sure today, says a writer.

After All, 'Native'

AFTER all the heat over the conquest of Everest is over, it is quite apparent, thought there is not much significance to the point today, that it was Sherpa Tensing who first set foot on the Everest. Hillary's passionate outburst "It does not matter a damn who got there first," and that he was within ten feet cutting steps, are clear on this point for any who have eyes to see.

But one is surprised to read in the "Science in Review" section of Sunday New York Times some time back W. K. (Waldemar Kaempffert) writing "Edmund Hillary, the tough 34-year-old beekeeper of New Zealand made last week's final ascent *with the assistance of Tensing Norkay*, a doughty 42-year-old native Sherpa, who has been a member of more Mount Everest expeditions than any man alive." (Italics ours).

From this it is obvious that the writer wants the entire credit to go to Hillary (and Col. Hunt who organised the expedition,) though Tensing was, as is now evident, the first to set foot on the Everest. Even the Reuters' message from Kathmandu dated June 2 published in the New York Times of same date said: "Edmund Hillary, a New Zealand bee-keeper and mountaineer, *and* Tensing Norkay, the famous Sherpa guide, had reached the hitherto unscaled summit from Camp VIII last Friday." (Italics ours).

From this it is apparent that because Tensing is a NATIVE, the entire credit is given by W. K. to Hillary, who had "the assistance of Tensing Norkay," along with Col. Hunt who organised the expedition. None disputes Col. Hunt's masterly organisation, but it appears that between Hillary and Tensing, the credit should not be withheld from the latter simply because he is a NATIVE. At least scientific writers should not fall a prey to this cheap racial superiority complex.

OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

Two-Party Tussle In Old Delhi

PAK HAS WORST OF TWO WORLDS

HEAVY rains were very welcome after a week of uncomfortable sultry heat in Delhi. Delhi is rapidly donning its mantle of jet green. Rains have also brought with them flies, mosquitoes, and moths. When it does rain it is like a turkish bath. With apologies to Shelley, for Delhi it could be said, "Oh wind, if rains come, can winter be far behind."

A house collapse had tragic consequences. A wedding party, staying in the house, suffered serious injuries. It included the bride. A woman and two children were crushed to death. After the tragedy, the Municipal Committee got busy. It pulled down over a dozen ramshakle houses. It has also issued explanation that all possible methods of red tapism were explored to get the tragic house vacated. A relic of Queen Victoria's reign, the Old Delhi Municipal Committee has earned a great reputation for inefficiency and for the most noble profession of palm greasing.

A well accepted method of evading building bye-laws is to declare a portion of the building unfit for human habitation. It opens a lucrative practice for the Municipal employees, who collect their toll at the end of every month. It also provides, equally lucrative practice for the doctors. The unfit for human habitation building is regularly inhabitated by human beings, who often suffer from ailments, including tuberculosis, enriching both the medical practitioners and municipal employees. Every Municipal Commissioner is aware of these human tragedies. They are so busy in arranging receptions and parties, that they have no time to uproot the evil. They are also afraid of losing elections, if they were to enforce the law. For the present they are engaged in fighting for a Corporation for Delhi.

FIGHT IS STILL ON

It is interesting to note that the Municipal Committee of Old Delhi was one of the staunchest advocates of the Ministerial form of Government for Delhi. It went beyond its jurisdiction to adopt resolutions, demanding parliamentary democracy for Delhi. Having had a Ministry, it took the next step in staging fights with the Ministry. The fights is still on. The fight is for power; the Corporation, education grant etc. are only excuses. The basic fact is that Delhi Congress is divided into two factions; one headed by the Chief Minister Chawdhery Brahm Prakash and the other by Lala Sham Nath, the President of Delhi Municipal Committee. The Congress High Command, which condemns factions, has been encouraging them in Delhi. Some Union Ministers, likewise, are playing the Roman game of Divide and Rule.

Some background is needed. Wild allegations were made in regard to irregularities during the last elections for the State Congress Committee. The Congress High Command deputed Mr. D. K. Borooah to supervise the elections. He began by cancelling the election date originally fixed and fixed another date himself. He supervised the elections in which Mr. Sham Nath's party was routed. Then came bye-elections for Delhi's Legislature in some of which the Congress was defeated. Mr. Borooah made another report in which he has suggested that Mr. Sham Nath and some others of his faction should be included in the State Congress Committee. Some Constitutional and other issues arise.

Vote by ballot is the only yardstick devised by democracy to determine the representative character of individuals and parties. That vote gave the requisite majority to Brahm Prakash in the State Congress Committee. It will be a negation of democracy, if the representatives of the defeated party were foisted upon the State Congress Executive. They will wreck the majority party from within. There is a broader issue.

If coalition were to be a pattern because the Congress had election reverses in Delhi, the same pattern should be enforced elsewhere under similar conditions.

Is the Congress High Command in a position to enforce this pattern in Utter Pradesh, for example? The answer would be "No." It, therefore, comes to this that the coalition is being planned for Delhi because the Congress leadership in Delhi is weak, and its opponents have succeeded in wire-pulling.

SCAPEGOAT

The Refugee-cum-Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayyar is also being made the scapegoat for Election reverses. It is alleged that her treatment has antagonized the refugees, who voted against the Congress candidate.

MASTER-MINDS

The refugees plus wrong conception of democracy have created insolvable problems in Delhi. Firstly many of the so-called refugees are no refugees at all. They are from East Punjab, who have migrated here after partition. Secondly, there is a category of refugees who, having had resettlement benefits in the Punjab, have migrated here, for claiming more benefits. Thirdly, there is another category of refugees who have had multiple settlement benefits.

The head of a family, was, for example, allotted a house. A week later, his two sons were found squatting on the road. They were given separate houses. A week later, another member of the house was found squatting on the road. He was found accommodation.

Crores have been spent on building shops. In a majority of cases, the shops have been sublet with a "pugree" and the original allottee was found on the road, demanding a new shop. A very large number of refugees have erected unauthorised structures. An equally large number sell cooked food on carts. As India is free and its Constitution contains Fundamental Rights, the refugees demand full freedom to live where they please and how they please. Dr. Sushila Nayyar is attacked because she had been trying to enforce law and regulations.

The choice is between turning New Delhi into a huge slum and sometimes losing elections. The opponents of Dr. Nayyar prefer slums.

PLIGHT OF PAK RUPEE

Banker is a British monthly of considerable reputation. In its June issue, it has an article, which attributes most of the present economic ills of Pakistan to its overvalued Rupee. This is what the paper says:—

The disparity between artificially sustained internal prices and the world price level raises the whole question of the future of the Pakistan rupee. The new Prime Minister has said that there is no intention to devalue; this is perhaps an unfortunate utterance with which to hamstring the new administration at the outset of what is bound to be a difficult period of reconstruction. How much of the substance Pakistan has lost in propping up an overvalued rupee is not precisely calculable; the decision not to devalue in September 1949, yielded handsome dividends at the time and for as long as the post-Korean boom lasted. But it has for many months been a drag on the economy. It can hardly be contended that with the post-partition balances gone and exchange reserves at their present ebb, the rupee is worth 2s. 2d.

It is indeed highly doubtful whether the present exchange rate will be defensible in the purely technical sense for very much longer. There are complaints in the City of London and elsewhere of growing difficulties and delays (not all of them due to administrative shortcomings) in effecting remittances of profits and dividends from Pakistan.

In those places in India where there is a free market in the two currencies— black o. y mark as the case may be—the Pakistan rupee stands at a discount a

(Continued on Page 16)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Philately...With Feathers

BIRDS ON STAMPS ARE A FASCINATING SIDE-LINE

FOR the lover of natural history, philately is a most congenial hobby, for many of his furred and feathered friends appear on hundreds of beautifully printed specimens drawn from every nook and corner on earth. The naturalist who has a fondness fo birds will surely be in for a sumptuous feast for there is scarcely a winged creature that has not, at some time or other found its way into the album.

Birds in philately range from the common domestic fowl to such exotic and quaintly-named creatures as the Gom Puaw and Megaloped. The Bird section can be divided into several different groups and each group will still have plenty of specimens to provide enchantment—so wide is the field covered.

In an article written for 'Stamp Collecting', Eric L. Fenner showed how fascinating can be the collecting of 'birds on stamps'. The article does not pretend to be complete, and actually the bare fringe of a vastly entertaining subject has been touched by the author, yet even then it can be seen that there is material enough to keep the most ardent collector busy for months on end. Mr. Fenner writes:

Of many birds illustrated on stamps, the eagle is the most common. The eagle is a heraldic symbol, incorporated in the arms of Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy Germany, Mexico, Poland, Russia and the U.S.A. Many stamps of these countries bear their Arms. The eagle was adopted by Mexico because of an Aztec legend that an eagle with a snake in its talons was seen sitting on a cactus when Mexico City was discovered. The eagle formed part of the inglorious Norwegian Quisling emblem, appearing on the 1942 Officials. The Russian eagle appears on Finland's stamps until 1911. Many countries have used the eagle as a symbol for airmails. The Liechtenstein 1934 Airmails are entirely devoted to eagles and illustrate them in flight, on rocks in the nest. The Italian East Africa 1938 issue portrays the Italian eagle attacking the Lion of Judah

Carrier Pigeons

Pigeons, carriers of mail, and doves, emblems of peace, have also found favour with designers. The 3 kronor values of the Sweden 1924 U.P.U. set depict carrier pigeons with letters in their beaks. The Bohemia and Moravia 1939 Newspaper stamps bear a fine drawing of a dove. Other "Dove" issues are the France 1946 Peace Conference issue, the Japan 1919 Peace issue, the Hungary 1947 60 fi. Peace Treaty stamp, the Turkey 1947 Smyrna International Fair issue, the Bulgaria 1947 Peace and 1931 Air stamps, and the 1950 Peace Conference stamps of Poland and Czechoslovakia. In 1946 Korea issued a stamp bearing the Dove of Peace on the occasion of her liberation by the Americans.

For Australia, the Kookaburra appears on the 1913 6d., the 1928 Melbourne Philatelic Exhibition 3d. the 1932 and 1937 6d. The red-billed Black Swan is the dominant feature of the stamps of Western Australia from 1854-1901. The fast-running Lyre Bird, with its magnificent lyre-shaped tail, is featured on the Australia 1932 and 1937 1s., and on the New South Wales 1888 8d and 1892 2s 6d The Emu appears on the coat of arms on the current Australian high values, the 1942 5½d., and the New South Wales 1888 2d.

New Zealand features the pretty Pied Fantail on the 1935 ½d., the olive-green Kea on the 1898 1s., the Tui on the 1935 1s., and the rare, nocturnal Kiwi on the 1898 6d., and 1935 1d.

Japan has birds on several stamps. The 1875 12s. depicts a Pheasant, the 15s. a Wagtail; the 1945 1y.30s. and 4y. show Wild Geese, and Cranes form part of the design for the 1925 Silver Wedding issue. During the war, the Japanese overprinted Burmese stamps with a peacock.

Birds common in Great Britain are found on other countries' stamps. Seagulls form the basis for the St. Pierre et Miquelon 1909 set and for the Liechtenstein 1939 10r. and 20r. Airmails. Common fowls are depicted on the Bulgaria 1938 Trade Propaganda 50s., whilst the Rooster commemorates the 1948 Centenary of the U. S. Poultry Industry. The Gallic cock gazes proudly from a set issued by France in 1944. The Liechtenstein 1939 airmails feature Swallows and Buzzards; the Netherlands 1938 Special Flights Air stamps and the Austria 1940 60 gr. Air bear a Crow.

Penguins Galore

Sweden chose Flying Swans for her 1942 20k. Falkland Islands honour the Black-necked Swan on the 1938 1d. and 2d., the Upland Goose on the 1938 4d., Gentoo Penguins on the 1938 2s. 6d., King Penguins on the 1933 5s., and Turkey Vultures on the 1938 1s. 3d.

Vultures and Marabou-storks are found on the Belgian Congo 1939 1f. + 1f. in aid of the Leopoldville Zoological Gardens Fund. The Bearded Vulture is shown on the Liechtenstein 1939 2f. Air. The Condor, large vulture of the Andes, is incorporated in the arms of Colombia and Ecuador and appears on many of their stamps. Bolivia features the Condor on the 1928 5s., and the 1939 2b and 3b. The Falcon was chosen by Yugoslavia in 1934 and by Czechoslovakia in 1938 to represent "Sokol" games commemoratives, and the Icelandic Falcon appears on the 1930 Iceland Triangular Air. Austria chose the Hawk for four 1922 airmails, as did Japan for her 1875 45s. The Goshawk, once common in Britain, appears on the Liechtenstein 1939 50r. Air.

Many wading birds have appeared on stamps. The Heron is shown on the Bolivia 1939 40s. and 45c., and on the USA 1947 3c. in dedication of Everglades National Park. Scoop-beaked Flamingoes are seen in flight on the Bahamas 1935 8d. Storks are shown at Rabat on the 3f. 1928 French Morocco Flood Relief stamp and at Chella on the 1939 1f. and 5d. Kavirondo Cranes form a support for the King's portrait on the Kenya 1935 and 1938 1c., and 10s. Liberia on the 1906 20c., the 1937 5c. Triangular and the 1938 4c. Triangular Air honoured the Great White Egret. Uruguay has the Teru-Teru as the centrepiece for her 1923 set, whilst South-West Africa depicts the Gom-Pauw on her 1931 ½d. New Caledonia's rare, night-feeding Kagu appears on eight values of her 1905 issue, all the 1942 Free French issue, and three of the 1948 Pictorials

Lovely Plumage

One of the most gorgeous tropical birds, the Bird of Paradise, can be seen on the New Guinea 1931-2 sets and on the Papua 1932 2d. North Borneo selected the Cockatoo for the 1909 12c. and the 1939 2c. The brilliantly plumed Toucan, with its gigantic beak, appears on the Bolivia 1939 80c. and 1b., and on the 1947 10f. of French Guinea, which also shows the beautiful Macaw on the 1947 25f. and 40f. For her 1906 10c. Liberia chose the large-eyed, long-necked Plantain Eater, and for the 1921 dol. 2 and 1937 1c. triangular the fruit-eating Hornbill—also honoured by North Borneo on the 1909 16c. The Quetzal, represented in Ancient Maya art, forms part of the arms of Gautemala and appears on many of her stamps.

The Albatross, immense-winged bird of ill-omen to sailors, is seen over the Bay on the Monaco 1941 50f., and on the Uruguay 1926 and 1928 airmails. Birds which store fish in their throat pouches are the Cormorant on the Peru 1936 2c., and the Pelican on the Bahawalpur 1945 4a. Official. The fish-eating Frigate Bird is featured on the Gilbert and Ellice Island 1939 ½d., and is seen flying on the Ocean Settlements 1948 50f. and 200f. Air. The Eider Duck, which provides down for stuffing quilts, appears on the Greenland 1945 5k. The pointed-wing Tern is shown in flight on the Liberia 1938 3c. and 30c. The 1938 Bermuda 7½d. depicts the Longtail and the 1935 Cayman Island 1d. and 2s. the fearless Booby Bird.

A game bird, the Heathcock, is found on the Liechtenstein 1946 1f. 50r., whilst the Argus Pheasant, so named because of its eye-like spots, appears on the North Borneo 1894 and 1897 5c. The Torea, or Wrybill, of the plover family, is the subject for the Cook Islands 1893 issue.

To complete factual birds, the largest, the Ostrich, has its place on the 1932 Italian Somaliland set and on the Tripolitania 1933 10c.

Pure Fiction

Fictional birds are depicted on many stamps. The Turul, mythical bird of the Magyars, appears on many of the earlier Hungarian issues. The fabulous Arabian bird, the Phoenix, which was supposed to set fire to itself, burn itself to ashes and return to a new life, is the central symbol of the French Equatorial Africa 1942 Free French issue, and is also featured on the Manchuria 1935 3f. and 10f., and the Japan 1925 Silver Wedding set. Japan has its Golden Bird on the 1940 2s. commemorating the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire. The Legendary Bird of Burma appears on the 1949 2a. issued on the First Anniversary of Independence, whilst the Garuda Bird of Siam is to be seen her 1935 airmails. Hans Andersen's Ugly Duckling has been drawn for the 5 ore issued in 1935 to mark the centenary of the fairy tales. The Griffin offspring of a lion and an eagle, was chosen by Poland for the 1m. of the 1919 Commemoratives of the First Session of Parliament in Liberated Poland.

These notes are far from exhaustive but they may serve as a guide to those who decide to build their own stamp aviary.

Record ?

STAMPS on stamps are nothing very new, and dozens of countries have shown older issues on more recent ones. Usually a single specimen was considered sufficient, although Russia, out to be 'different', went in for a huge label that incorporated the pictures of over a dozen of its past productions.

Now Mozambique is out to set some kind of record in this direction. Two stamps are to be issued this month in connection with a philatelic exhibition being held at Lourenco Marques. Central portion of the design will show the first 25 reis stamp portraying Queen Maria II, and around this will be grouped EIGHT more recent issues, including specimens of the 'Fish' and 'Butterfly' sets. Those who want to make head or tail of the stamps had better invest in a microscope!

Taiwan T. B.'s

Four Anti-T.B. labels have been issued by Taiwan, (Formosa). Values are 40c, $1.60c, $2 and $5. The stamps are inscribed (in Chinese and English) 'Republic of China', the first time that this legend has appeared on Formosan stamps. The symbolism of the legend is obvious.

MONEGASQUE 'TRANSPORT'

Monaco has recently issued an attractive series of stamps depicting ancient and modern form of transport. In Triangular format, the stamps come in pairs, with the 'ancient' and the 'modern' printed 'se-tenant' on the sheet.

Say It With Signals

The 1953 values of the very popular 'Health' series of New Zealand have scouting themes. The 1½d plus ½d value shows three Girl Guides, one of whom is carrying a banner. The word 'Health' is written in the top border of the stamp in the 'Morse' telegraphic code. The 2d plus 1d shows a group of Boy Scouts watching a pot cooking over a camp fire. More signs appear all around the stamp; the top and bottom borders bear the words 'Health' while the side panels spell 'New Zealand.'

Globe-Girdler ... Honoured

The Brazilian training ship 'Almirante Saldanha' which visited Bombay some years ago and attracted a great number of sightseers is to be depicted on a forthcoming Brazilian stamp. This ship has already rounded the earth four times, and to mark the fourth circumnavigation of the globe a 1 cruz. 50c. value has been put on sale.

L'Stein 'Scouts'

In honour of the 14th International Scout Conference, Liechtenstein is to issue a series consisting of four values. The design will be the same for all, and will incorporate a portrait of Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scout movement and a hand giving the scout salute. The stamps will —in contrast to the usual Courvoister-printed photogravures of this country—be recess-printed in London by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

French Celebrities Down The Ages

FRANCE HAS ISSUED A SERIES OF SIX CHARITY STAMPS COMMEMORATING FRENCH CELEBRITIES DOWN THE AGES. PARTICULARS OF THE SET ARE GIVEN BELOW:

8 frs. plus 2 frs. ultramarine, St. Bernard, (1091-1153) celebrated medieval monk and founder of religious order.

12 frs. plus 3 frs. green, Oliver de Serres (1539-1619) French agriculturist and author of 'Theatre de l'Agriculture'. He was responsible for the introduction of the mulberry tree into France.

15 frs. plus 4 frs. red-brown, J. P. Rameau, (1683-1764) French composer of light opera, organist, harpsichord virtuoso and prolific writer of instrumental pieces.

18 frs. plus 5 frs. deep blue Gaspard Monge, (1764-1818) French mathematician and creator of descriptive geometry, he accompanied Napoleon on his Egyptian campaigns.

20 frs. plus 6 frs. Jules Michelet (1798-1874) French historian and man of letters, author of 'History of France' and 'History of the French Revolution.'

30 frs. plus 7 frs. brown, Marshal Lyautey (1854-1934). Celebrated French soldier who distinguished himself in Indo-China and Madagascar, but known even more for his tenure in Morocco. He gained world-wide admiration for his development of the territory from 1912 to 1925, being responsible for the creation of roads, railways, ports and general planning that made the place one of the finest developed in the French sphere of influence. He also served as French Minister of War for a few months in 1916-17.

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Municipality Of Palanpur Superseded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Palanpur Municipality, in Banaskantha District, has been superseded by the Government of Bombay for a period of two years with effect from July 25 on grounds of incompetence, states a pres note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay. An Officer is being appointed to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the superseded Municipality.

CHAVAN PLANTS A SAPLING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Vanmahotsava in East Khandesh District was inaugurated by Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Civil Supplies, when he planted a sampling in the compound of the Collectorate at Jalgaon, last evening. Saplings were also planted by district officials and non-officials.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Chavan said that the true object of Vanmahotsava was to make the people realise the significance of trees in their life and also to discourage from indiscriminate destruction of forests that was going on in the country.

Earlier, Mr. Chavan laid the foundation stone of a school building at Fekari, in Bhusaval Taluka. He also visited the scarcity kork at Welhale.

Youth Falls In Well

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, July 25.

A South Indian youth Mr. Mani, aged about 22, accidentally fell into a well in Narayan Baug and drowned. He was taken out dead.

The body was sent for post mortem examination.

The youth was residing with his brother.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Shud 15, 2009.
Muslim: Zilkad 14, 1372.
Parsi: Behman 28, 1322
Sunrise 6-13 a.m., Sunset 7-17 p.m.
Hightide 12-09, 23-56 Lowtide 05-15. 18-08.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY: Acharya Kripalani will speak on Present Political Situation at Gujarati Mandal Hall, Vileparle 9 a.m.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION: Annual general meeting, Library Hall, Municipal Education Committee Building, Gilder Tank 6 p.m

CONGRESS SEVA DAL, Monthly flag salutation at Congress House 8 a.m.

BHARATIYA TARUN MANDAL Sixth annual meeting, Vanmali Hall, Dadar 4-30 p.m.

MILL MAZDOOR SABHA Anti-Unemployment conference of silk workers in the State of Bombay at R. M. Bhat High School Hall Parel 9 a.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on:—"Where Samadhi Offers from Deep Sleep" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by questions and answers on "The Place of Dreams in Soul Life" at 6-15 p.m.

LIFE & WORK OF SARDAR

Commemoration Volume

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A book entitled "A Nation's Homage—Life and Work of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel," will be issued on 30th October 1953, the 79th birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, by the Commemoration Committee, which has formed in Bombay under the chairmanship of Mr. S. K. Patil, President, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee.

The members of the Committee include Mr. Chimanlal B. Parikh, Mr. D. K. Kunte, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh and others.

In a letter to the General Secretary of the Commemoration Committee, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, writes as under:

"Vallabhbhai was to Gandhiji exactly what Lakshmana was to Sri Rama. There is nothing more to be said to those who worship Sri Ramchandra and Sita.

Vallabhbhai was born not a day too soon for India. But, alas, he died too soon. India wishes he had not found his rest in the mother's lap so hurriedly, when he was so much wanted for some time longer."

Jalgaon Workers' Cost Of Living

During June last, the working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon City (on base August 1939 equal to 100) advanced by 13 points to 489 owing mainly to a raise of 17 and 43 points to 557 and 620 in the food and the miscellaneous groups, respectively.

Inter Science College At Satna

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 25.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Lt.-Governor, Vindhya Pradesh, performed yesterday the opening ceremony at Satna of the newly started Government Inter-Science College and appealed to the public to patronise the institution so that it may soon make rapid progress and turn into a degree college.

15 Wagons Of Goods Train Get Derailed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A press note issued by the Central Railway states:

Fifteen wagons of an Up Goods train derailed between Gulabganj and Sumer stations on the Bina-Bhopal Section of the Central Railway at about 8-30 hours this morning. Through communication on the North-East Main Line has been interrupted. 4 Up Pathankot Express and 2 Up Punjab Mail arriving in Bombay on Sunday 26th July 1953 are being diverted via Bina, Jabalpur and Itarsi. They are therefore expected to arrive in Bombay late. The exact time when they are expected at Victoria Terminus will be notified at Victoria Terminus.

Empty Local Train Derailed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A press note issued by the Central Railway states:

At about 6-30 hours this morning while an empty local train rake was being taken out from the siding where it was stabled, on to the down local line at Thana, it derailed blocking the down local line. Harbour Branch trains running to Thana are being taken up to Mulund and returned from there. Main line Thana locals are being terminated at Kurla. Kalyan locals are, however, running normally. Thana is being served by Kalyan locals.

In order to clear the rush of passengers at Thana, two special trains were run from Thana to Bombay, one on the Harbour Branch and the other on the main line. The main line special left Thana at 8-46 hours and the Harbour Branch special at 9-07 hours.

Rain, Cause Of Fire

Chemical At The Root

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rain caused a fire in Bombay last night, believe it or not.

It was caused by the chemical action of water from a leaky roof of a godown coming into contact with a barrel of Sodium Hydro-Sulphate which has the effect of splitting water into its chemical components of hydrogen and oxygen and setting fire to the hydrogen.

It is stated that at about 7-30 p.m. the City Fire Brigade received an urgent call to put out a fire in a three-storeyed building housing a godown on the ground floor at Dongri street.

Two engines clanged to the spot and inside of seven minutes the fire had been extinguished.

Later investigations showed that rain water had leaked into the godown and had come into contact with a barrel of Sodium Hydro-Sulphate. The tiny, rapidly moving particles of flame set fire to other goods stored in the godown.

The loss is estimated to be about four thousand rupees.

Segree Causes Death

BOMBAY, Saturday: Ram Kali, the 26-year-old wife of Shivbajan, residing at Kurla, died yesterday afternoon in the Sion Hospital as a result of serious burns.

Ram Kali, the police told the City Coroner, was preparing some dish over a segree at 12 noon when her sari suddenly caught fire. She was rushed to the hospital but died three hours later.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-10 Programme, 07-15 M songs, 08-30 Instr. music, 07-45 Asha N Desai, G songs, 08-15 R S Pai vocal, 11-45 M G Potdar, vocal, 12-15 For women, G 13-10 S Gaikwad shahnai, 13-40 London Phil. Orch. 17-30 R S Pai, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Asha N Desai, G songs, 18-30 Meenakshi Trasi, vocal, 19-00 S Gaikwad, shahnai, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 M G Potdar, vocal, 20-45 Asha N Desai, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Our guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Bach concert.

VARIATIONS 353m

08-00 S Gaikwad shahnai, 08-45 S Gujar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 P Arora, H songs, 12-30 Instr. Music, 13-00 S Gujar M songs, 13-30 P. Arora G. songs, 13-50 Meenakshi Trasi, vocal,

17-30 For children M. 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 P Arora, H songs, 19-30 M G Potdar, vocal, 20-30 Dr. R K Varma, H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 S Gujar, M songs, 21-30 AIR artist, Jaltarang 21-45 Meenakshi Trasi, vocal, 22-15 R S Pai, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312m.,—07-30 Prayer, 07-45 M A Ghanekar, vocal 08-15 M A Ghanekar, allaiya bilawal, v.d., 09-00 V. Shelat, P. Thakore and Shahni's works, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 and 18-10 V Shelat, ghazal and songs, 18-20 N. Dholakia, geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm) 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 M A Ghanekar, rageshri, 19-15 N Dholakia pads, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.) 19-30 Local (Baroda) 19-35 Geet dhara (Baroda) 20-5 M A Ghanekar, bahar, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 N Dholakia geets, 21-30 'Jeevata kandero' G play.

CEYLON

19.84—7 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25.05 m.—6-00 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Jimmy Manuel at Keyboard, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

MORNING-HINDI: 31m.—7-00|9-00 a.m. Musical Programmes. 9-00|9-30 a.m. Jeet Ya Haar.

EVENING-HINDI: 41m.—7-00|7-45 p.m. Musical Programmes, 7-45 p.m. Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jagmohan Sings (Sandoz), 8-45|10-00 Musical Programmes.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 Boyd Neel String Orc., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music!. 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Top flight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London Calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-16 For Pak., 25-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

V. V. Giri's Talk

AIR Bombay will relay from Delhi a talk by Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour, Govt. of India, today at 8-30 p.m. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

DR. BABCOCK'S TALK

At 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk on 'Practical Citizenship and Responsibilities' by Dr. Robert S. Babcock, Professor of Political Science, University of Vermont and a Member of the Vermont State Senate. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

Rainfall In Madhya Pradesh And Hyderabad

POONA, July 25 (UPI): Following is the all-India weather summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hours. IST on Saturday.

Fairly widespread rain with locally heavy to very heavy falls, has occurred in south-west Madhya Pradesh and West Hyderabad. Rainfall has also been fairly widespread in Assam, West Bengal, east Uttar Pradesh, the Konkan and Raylaseema.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall:

Buldana 5", Aurangabad 4", Bellary 4", Dumka 3", Hyderabad 3", Bangalore 2" and Yeotmal 2".

Forecast valid until the evening of 26th:

Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the Punjab-Kumaon Hills, South Deccan (Desh), South Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, South Tamilnad, Mysore and along the West Coast.

Tansa Level Up By 4 Inches In 24 Hours

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tansa lake, the city's main source of water supply is now only seven and threefourths feet below the overflowing level, according to the Municipal authorities connected with the lake region.

The lake level rose by four inches during the last 24 hours. Total rainfall of the season in the lake was 54.89 inches till 8-30 this morning, which is much above normal.

According to the weather experts at Santa Cruz, the city and the suburbs will have cloudy weather with occasional showers, during the next 24 hours.

Since the beginning of the monsoon, Colaba has recorded a total rainfall of 60.6 inches, which is 20.2 inches above normal. Total at Santa Cruz is also the same.

During the last 24 hours, Santa Cruz recorded 24 cents of rainfall, Bhandarwada 11 cents, Malabar Hill 2 cents and Colaba 1 cent.

No rainfall was recorded at Bandra, Dharavi or St. George's Hospital, during this period.

Crops Washed Off By Flood

BHAGALPUR, July 25 (UPI): Flood in the Ganges has completely washed away maize and aghani crop of the low lands in villages of Kamlakund, Tintanga and others extending over 2,000 acres.

The flood water is increasing and several villages are threatened.

TELEGRAPH CENTENARY STAMPS

NEW DELHI, July 25.

Special postage stamps in commemoration of the Telegraph Centenary to be celebrated in November next, will be issued by the P. and T. Department.

Printed in attractive monastral green and monastral blue colours, the design contains models of the steno telegraph post used in 1851 and the telegraph pole in 1951 against a sylvan and mountainous background.

The stamps are horizontal and of the denominations of 2 annas and 12 annas respectively. The inscription 'Telegraph Shatabdi' appears in Hindi on the top left hand corner while the words 'India Postage' are imprinted at the bottom flanked on either side by the value of the stamps in English and Hindi.

These stamps will be released from November 1, and will be on sale till exhausted.

PANDHARPUR, July 25 (U.S.I.): The number of cholera cases in Pandharpur, a place of pilgrimage in Maharashtra, are continually on the upgrade, eighty cases having been admitted so far in the Pandharpur town hospital.

CITY SANS DUST, DIN AND DARKNESS

Birth Of Punjab's New Capital — Chandigarh

A COUPLE of miles away from a way-side railway station called Chandigarh, on the Ambala-Kalka Section of Northern Railways, stands an ancient temple of the same name, devoted to Chandi—the Goddess of power. This hallowed name with all its power potential is now destined to go down in history as the new magnificent Capital of the Punjab State.

As one proceeds about eight miles towards the south-west of this railway station along Ambala-Rupar road, one cannot fail to be impressed by mammoth and wide-spread construction works going on in full blast. This is the famous site, girdled on either side by hilly torrents where Chandigarh, the new capital city is coming up against the picturesque background of majestic Shiwalak hills.

By reason of its superb architectural and town planning characteristics, Chandigarh has aptly been styled as "The City of Tomorrow". Primarily designed to provide a permanant seat for the State Government, the new capital will not only fill the void created by the loss of Lahore, but will afford shelter and living to thousands of displaced Punjabis, who have not yet found their bearings.

In fact the eyes and minds of the Punjabis are today riveted on two major Government undertakings, viz., the Capital Project, and the Nangal Bhakra Project. The latter one of the biggest hydro-electric projects in the world, is being hailed, and rightly so, as an El Dorado for the peasants and industrialists. The capital Project, though far less ambitious in its aim and scope, has never-the-less a charm and significance all its own. Chandigarh is indeed the symbol and focus of the aspirations of the entire populace of the Punjab. Traders, craftsmen, industrialists students, educatonists and artists alike are fondly looking forward to the coming up of the new capital, for revival of the vanished culture and glory of pre-partition Punjab. Government servants of the State, thousands in number, are impatiently longing for deliverance from the inclemencies of Simla weather.

Government on its part, is no less anxious to shift its headquarters to the new capital with a view to securing the much needed concentration of its personnel and activities.

AIM, PERFECTION

The key-note of the entire composition and construction of Chandigarh can be easily clinched in three words, i.e., Planning for Perfection." This lofty ideal may not materialise owing to various limitations—mainly of finance. But the ideal is there to inspire and enthuse all activity connected with the project. One of the recognised schemes in the Five-Year Plan, no project probably reflects the spirit of the Plan more faithfully than the Capital Project. Indeed no other city in India can boast of such a heavy investment in 'planning'—of time, talent and finance as have been expended in the planning of the Chandigarh capital.

The master plan of the new city is the joint product of the labours of Messrs. Myer and Whittlessey, the famous architects' firm of New York and a team of other celebrated foreign architects *comprising M. Le. Corbuiser, Mr. Maxwell Fry and M. Pierre Jeannertte besides the engineers of the Punjab Government. All these architects excepting* **the American firm, are even** now engaged on the Capital Project, meditating on and meticulously thrashing out the zoning and layout plans of the new capital and framing detailed designs of various Government buildings—office and residential. It is these well thought-out plans and designs that constitute the matrix of all construction works in the new capital tial area. The dominant feature of the entire communication system of the city is that incompatible types of traffic will be segregated with a view to affording maximum safety and convenience to the road user.

The capital will have four categories of roads, viz., arterial, sub-arterial and local. The

By K. LAL CHAUDHRY

To quote one of the architects named above, the new capital will be a city of "San, Splendour and Silence — the envy of all cities of India.

The hallmark of the new capital is indeed the remarkable scale and nature of amenities envisaged to be provided therein. This may be gauged from the fact that out of about 17 crores estimated as the total cost of the Project in the public sector, the development works alone account for 8.46 crores.

Even a peon will get in the new city a decent house com-

arterial roads 200 ft. wide will be the main arteries of the city, provided with four lanes of traffic in the centre with a separate bicycle track and a foot path. The sub-arterial roads 100 ft. wide, would distribute traffic to various residential sectors of the city, while the local roads of various types are meant for slow-moving vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians. Adequate provision is being made in the shopping centre for parking cars and other vehicles.

A vital consideration governing the entire communication system

AIMING TOWARDS PERFECTION, THE CHANDIGARH PROJECT, WHICH IS INCLUDED IN INDIA'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND IS ESTIMATED TO COST Rs. 17 CRORES, IS RAPIDLY TAKING SHAPE TO GIVE THE PUNJAB A NEW CAPITAL, WHICH WILL BE FREE FROM DUST, DIN AND DARKNESS.

EVEN A GOVERNMENT PEON WILL GET IN THE NEW CAPITAL A DECENT HOUSE OF TWO ROOMS, A STORE, KITCHEN, A VERANDAH, WITH ITS OWN COMPOUND WITH AMENITIES UNDREAMT OF BEFORE.

prising of two rooms, a store, kitchen, a verandah, a compound and a flush lavatory—luxuries undreamt of before.

Let us now have a glimpse of some of the high-lights of the new city.

The most striking feature in the new capital from the architectural point of view will of course be the Capital complex comprising buildings like Raj Bhawan, Secretariat, High Court and Assembly Office.

RESIDENTIAL

The city will be composed of a number of separate but independent and self-sufficient colonies called sectors. These colonies will be equipped with all the requisites of modern civilization viz nursery and junior secondary schools, health centres play grounds, parks, open spaces and shopping centres.

In the first phase of its development, the new capital will embrace a population of 1½ lakhs spread over 26 sectors. One sector has been earmarked for Government buildings, one for commercial establishments and twenty-one for residential purposes. Two complete sectors will be devoted exclusively to parks and cultural institutions like museum, public library polytechnic and various colleges and University, besides hospitals, swimming pools and community centres

TRANSPORT

The transport requirements of the residents will be met by a chain of bus and motor routes encircling the sectors. These routes have been so designed as to cause minimum of noise in the residen- is that the roads will be able to cater to the overall traffic requirements of the city after taking into account the total ultimate developments that can be visualised at the moment. The idea is to avoid congestion later on.

NO DUST OR DIN

Dust, din, darkness and its antithesis, viz., sunglare are doubtless the besetting scourges of nearly all human habits in our country. Both in its conception and execution the new capital makes effective provision to eliminate all these obnoxious features.

Metalled roads, lawns and parks will constitute an adequate antidote to dust. Din arises out of traffic and factories. This will be reduced to minimum by a sound communication system. The other source of din i.e., the factories are being provided in a separate industrial area located at a respectable distance from the main city with a belt of park area in between. As for darkness, it will be dispelled by numerous open spaces in the city as also by the pleasant pattern of construction set by comprehensive building bye-laws, enacted according to the latest techniques of Town Planning. Last but not least the nuisance of sunglare will be combated by planting a net-work of trees, shrubs and plantations in and around the new capital, For this purpose, proximity of hill ranges and two erosion channels, coupled with adequate rainfall, fortunately endow the capital site with distinct natural advantages which will be fully exploited in order to create a landscape worthy of the aesthetic standards of the premier city of the State.

HILAIRE BELLOC

from a drawing of 1948 by James Gunn, reproduced by his kind permission.

Goodbye, Belloc

By CASIMIR LE JEUNE

DEATH, one loves to think, has united the Chester-Belloc tandem and G. K. Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc, the literary and spiritual twins, reunited would now live in their special paradise.

Hillaire Belloc lived a long and full life and paid the price demanded for that privilege. He held the stage for quite a long and glorious time and, like every dog, had had his day. Except, perhaps, that he was a lucky dog and made a **festa** of his long procession days. He had been, in fact, the kind of dog who deserves to outlive his stage fame and achieve an immortality of grandeur.

Whatever literary undertakers and grave-diggers might make of Belloc and even if he had become **demode**, some of his work entitles him to rank among the great writers in English language and literature. He possessed a personality and genius that transcend the limitations of time and space. He is one of the immortals.

Half-French, Belloc was a strange mixture of profound classical scholarship, wit and humanity.

He belonged to an epoch that produced a large crop of champions of lost causes and he was unquestionably a Don Quixote of considerable dimensions. He was a romantic who dreamt that industrial England could be rid of corrupt political life, graft, corruption and vulgarity. He not only tilted at all the windmills he could scan but broke his lance and won many battles.

Belloc had had a tempestous and exciting time of it while it lasted. He was a member of the Parliament and even involved poor G. K. Chesterton in a phase of racket-busting. But both men were cut out for something better. They knew it and acted up to it.

THE SUPERIOR

While Chesterton and Belloc were life-long friends and almost partners of a literary firm, they had not shared all common affinities. G. K.'s humour has its special quality and flavour and Belloc his. Belloc, undoubtedly, was intellectually his superior and his work covers a much more extensive range.

But both deserve to be remembered as supreme artists in humour and satire. Belloc's humour, although it must be accepted as **belonging to the British tradition** which he enriched with his own contribution, possesses a fine intellectual and imaginative quality. He was a master as a satirist. He was a master in style. He was a great historical writer.

But he approached and appealed to the common man. He was all-too-human. He sang the glories of the philosophy of wine and song. And when he talked of wine, he always made it clear that he was not referring to the ditch-water marketed commercially. Wine, for him, represented a certain spiritual quality, a mode of life. He wanted men to live clean and joyful lives. He hated corrupt politicians. He hated hypocrisy. He hated vulgarity of an industrial civilization.

HOT-GOSPELLER

It is strange that a man who was an intellectual giant, steeped in learning and erudition, should turn to religion and become a hot-gospeller and crusader of such a sectarian reigion. In spirit, the Chester-Belloc tandem (the phrase of combination of names is Bernard Shaw's) was pagan. But Belloc, like other men who survive even to our generally irreverent age, symbolized sectarian religion. He was a pillar of the Catholic Church and the Catholic Church made much of both Chesterton and Belloc as faithful and useful sons.

But Hillaire Belloc will live as the wielder of the sparkling pen, humorist and, above all, a man who loved humanity and tried to bring joy in lives blasted by the bitter fruit of a fast corrupting public and social life, the cruelty and vulgarity of the age and its heart-breaking barrenness and aridity.

Goodbye, Belloc. We hope the journey on which you are launched will be as memorable and interesting as the journey to Rome you have described. You have departed and the fragrance of your mind lingers on the earth and men sick with the misery of existence will turn to your pages and smile and laugh and forget their misery. What more could we ask of you, brother?

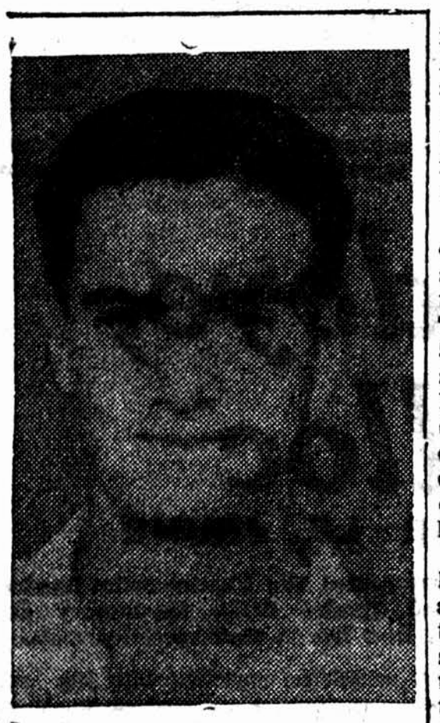
RAIN STOPS PLAY ON THIRD DAY

HUTTON OUT FOR 25: EDRICH'S UNBEATEN 33

ENGLAND (First Innings) 167
AUSTRALIA (First Innings) 266
ENGLAND (Second Innings) For 1 Wkt. 62

HEADINGLY (Leeds), July 25 (UPI-AFP).

Shortly after 5 p.m. (G.M.T.) it was decided that there would be no further play today. This means that with a little luck England will go in bat on Monday morning on a wicket that will have had a whole day to recover. Their main worry now is the weather over the week-end. Rain over this period could turn the wicket into a batsman's nightmare. England had scored 62 for 1 wicket just 10 minutes before lunch, which was when play was interrupted.



KEITH MILLER—UP TO TRICKS AGAIN

Miller's 'Test Tantrums' Censured

LONDON, July 25 (NAFEN): Keith Miller's "test tantrums" produced a note of censure in the press today.

His two protest demonstrations against rulings by "ace" Umpire Frank Chester were judged to have contributed "nothing to Miller's credit."

Miller gestured at Chester and threw down the ball in protest against the disallowing of a "run out" appeal against Simpson.

Later, when himself caught by Edrich off Bailey, Miller would not move until Chester signalled "out" in response to England appeals.

"Miller was entitled to do that but he clearly was not acting within the bounds of sportsmanship when he walked down the pitch to demonstrate to Umpire Chester his theory that the ball came off the pitch," comments the Daily Express correspondent, Sidney Barnes, today.

Miller's attitude caused the crowd's resentment and Barnes strongly challenges his right to question, especially in a Test match the decision of any Umpire, particularly one of Chester's eminence.

IMTIAZ JOINS PAK AIR FORCE

LAHORE, July 25 (NAFEN): Imtiaz Ahmed, Pakistan's ace batsman, has joined the Royal Pakistan Air Force and will start his training at Risalpur on August 7, it is learnt.

Three other prominent Pakistani cricketers in the RPAF are Abdul Hafiz Kardar, Wawar Hassan and Ghazali.

England commenced their second innings in the Fourth Test against Australia this morning here under a cloudy sky. The sun however occasionally burst out. There had been no rain on the wicket apart from a slight shower during the morning.

Faced with a deficit of 99 runs on their first innings play, Hutton and Edrich opened for England to the attack of Lindwall and Miller. They together carried the total to 57 without any loss. At this stage a drizzle started once again. But Hutton said that they would play on as the rain was not hard enough. Unfortunately at the next delivery off Archer, Hutton was caught behind the wicket by Langley. He had hit up 25 (57-1-25).

Graveney stepped in to join Edrich. They had played only for about ten minutes when the condition of the pitch was found to be so damaged by the steady drizzle that it was not possible to continue the game. Thus ten minutes before the scheduled lunch time, play was adjourned. England's score at that time stood at 62 for the loss of one wicket, Edrich 31, Graveney 3.

ENGLAND (1st Innings) 167
AUSTRALIA (1st Innings) 266
ENGLAND (Second Innings)
Hutton c Langley b Archer 25, Edrich not out 33, Graveney not out 3. Extras 1, Total (for one wkt.) 62.

Wicket fell at 1-57.

Bowling Analysis: Lindwall 7-0-25-0; Miller 10.3-2-20-0; Archer 9-5-7-1; Davidson 2-0-9-0.

Mohun Bagan Beaten

CALCUTTA, July 25 (UPI): Mohun Bagan suffered their second defeat when playing after 22 days when the league football was resumed this afternoon after ten days decessation. They were defeated by Kidderpore by two goals to nil.

In the other two matches in the First Division, Bhowanipore defeated BNR Recreation by one goal to nil, while that between EIR Sports and Calcutta Garrison ended in a goalless draw.

Women Hug Sports Champion

LONDON, July 25 (NAFEN): A world sporting champion had a film star's reception from a milling throng of women fans at London's White City Arena.

Rarely had a more enthusiastic reception been given to a cup winner. Women pressed sweets upon him, pulled bits of his hair out for keepsakes, flung their arms around and embraced him. The champion took it all without a word. He just swished his tail and nosed his way through the throng.

Foxhunter, Britain's most famous show jumper had won another cup jointly with two other horses — one British and the other Italian — by clearing all jumps on the exciting course without one error.

BOMBAY GYM. TRIUMPH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fast and robust game between Bombay Gymkhana and Greater Bombay Police "A" in the second round of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament was decided in the extra period at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, this evening, centre-forward Agernas scoring from the 'spot' enabled Bombay Gymkhana to win by the odd goal of three. The winners now meet India Culture League.

Gymkhana played delightful soccer. Swinging the ball about and with clever passes they worried the opposition and dominated the play. The Policemen had some say in the matter of the exchanges and threatened to score every time they were in possession. The first half, however, was a story of lost opportunities. It was in the eight minute after the interval that Gymkhana forged ahead through Milligan. This lead, however, was soon neutralised by Rebello. Then in the first half of extra period Mullock was fouled in the penalty area and the referee ordered a 'spot' kick which was converted by Agernas.

Earlier, BEST moved into the second round at the expense of Labour Welfare whom they beat by three goals to nil. It was no smooth sailing for the Tramwaymen as Labour Welfare gave them a stiff oposition and might have even upset their calculations, poor finish of their forwards, however deprived Labour Welfare of goals. Ramnath scored all the three goals.

CHANNEL SWIMMER'S ROMANCE

LONDON, July 25 (NAFEN): Today's Daily Mirror reports that Abdel Moneim Abdou of the Egyptian swimming team, now at Folkestone, is to marry Miss Margaret Feather, 20-year-old English girl swimmer.

The paper quoting Miss Feather states Abdou shouted his proposal to her while she was swimming off Folkestone and he was coaching her from a boat. It adds that Abdou intends to celebrate the engagement by trying to swim the Channel both ways and he and Margaret hope to marry afterwards.

GIVE A HORSE A BAD NAME!

LONDON, July 25 (NAFEN): British jockey Frankie Durr had to commandeer a taxi to catch his — mount which threw him while waiting for the start of the Pluckley Selling Handicap at Folkestone, Kent, racecourse.

After a ten-minute drive, he caught her and remounted.

Back came jockey and horse to starting point.

Then, once again, the horse decided to go off on her own. She threw Durr, broke through the starting tapes and ran 200 yards down the course before being caught.

Durr remounted again. This time he stayed on and the race began — 7 minutes behind schedule.

Durr's mount finished last but one.

And the name of the horse which caused all the bother? "Useless."

Her owner has been warned that if she acts like this again, she will be banned from racing.

Bewildered!

The looks on the faces of the Amateur players, Sanjiva, on the ground; Nagappa and Waghela tell a tale. It was Raju's shot that hit the inside of the crossbar and rebounded into play, but the Navy were not awarded a goal. C. Raju who is walking away looks happy because he thought his side had scored on Saturday evening.

Navy Deprived Of Certain Goal

AMATEURS NARROW VICTORY

Amateurs ..... 1, Navy 0

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIAN Navy's final engagement in the Senior Harwood Football at the Cooperage against Bombay Amateurs was dogged by bad luck and defeat, a solitary goal just three minutes before the call of time this evening.

On the eve of their departure for Calcutta to take part in the Services tournament, Indian Navy were without the assistance of four of their regular players, who were being rested. Amateurs also missed Bangera, but Waghela added strength to the defence.

The Navy were on top, but Amateurs always fought back with a vengeance whenever opportuntiy arose. Their goalkeeper performed well but their forward line wasted chances and were poor in their finish work. Both outfits played a robust game, but heavier Navy side found the ground a bit tedious due to its moistness.

Poor supervision of the game by referee Gopalan deprived the Navy of a certain goal.

NEARLY A GIFT

Nagappa almost provided the Navy with a gift goal in the third minute of play when he back-passed a ball to custodian Sanjiva, who never expected it, but it went wide luckily.

In the seventn minute, Mandon put Bhoja through to an open chance on the left-flank, but in trying to walk his way into goal, Watson robbed him off the ball at the expense of a corner, which was luckily saved by goalkeeper Bhattacharjee.

The Navy then embedded themselves in the Amateurs half, but poor finish work saw Sanjiva, the Amateurs custodian bring about saves on every occasion.

The Amateurs confined themselves to sporadic raids, but none bore any fruits. The Navy had too good scoring chances; Pereira's goalmouth pass was wasted by Shanker, while Lyngdoh's pass was brilliantly saved by Sanjiva when P. Raju shot.

The Navy seemed to have been deprived of a legitimate goal five minutes before the breather when C. Raju's back pass to Peter Raju was slammed in, but stuck the inside of the crossbar and rebounded into play. Linesman Borthwick pointed his flag to the centre, but referee Gopalan was not aware and the game continued with the Navy forwards standing bewildered.

Amateurs right inner Sunder had a well directed angular shot at goal in the third minute of the second half, but Bhattacharjee collected confidently.

WASTED CHANCES

Shanker wasted an open chance for the Navy in the fifth minute when he had Waghela beaten, but the ball travelled wide.

Twice C. Raju was put through on the left flank, but on both occasions he missed; first he had only to shoot past the goalie, but passed to Pereira, who was fouled by Nagappa and the referee took no notice of it; then, he covered good ground raced close up and shot into the goalkeeper.

Ten minutes before the end, a corner kick against the Navy proved to be a close affair as Puthran headed in after Bhattacharjee had left his charge and Remedios headed the ball away from goalie.

THE GOAL

Three minutes before the end, Bombay Amateurs broke away when Bhoja took the ball away from Borah and centred. A shot bout followed in which Mandon passed the ball to Sunder, who drove in a crisp shot which the goalie failed to even sight.

The teams were:

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sanjiva, Waghela, Nagappa; Manjunath, Sanil, N. C. Puthran; Laxman, Sunder, Roy, Y. M. Mandon, Bhoja.

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee, Remedios, Thappa; Watson, Raghavan, Borah; Pereira, Shanker, P. Raju, Lyngdoh, C. Raju.

Referee: P. S. Gopalan.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-45 p.m. Dynamos vs Dockyard, 6 p.m. Tatas vs St. Francis Goans. (Senior Harwood League), St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4-30 u.m. Blue Wizards vs Burmah-Shell 'B'; 5-45 p.m. Kores S.C. vs Kohinoor Mills (Satiranjan Shield).

TABLE-TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall

5-00 p.m. First and Second round of Consolidation Singles followed by sixth round of men's singles followed by 1 round of men's doubles.

Xavier's Table Tennis

Four Seeded Players Out Of Men's Singles

S. IRANI SURPRISES M. L. LULLA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SENSATION was piled upon sensation in the St. Xavier's College Open Table Tennis Championships, at the College hall, this evening, when no fewer than four seeded players made their exit in the fifth round of the men's singles, while a fifth, P. A. Vaidyanath, lost to N. B. Mistry on default.

After romping through the first two games, eight-seeded Manohar Lulla was blasted off the table by the wiry Xaverian, Shavak Irani. Tenth seeded Burjor Khambatta played off unseeded Ossie Dyer's bid for survival and St. Xavier's day of triumph was completed when Mervyn Wassudeo crashed through eleventh-seeded Aaron Jacob over the fifth game.

Another major upset was the defeat of Dady Kapadia at the hands of Sadanand Gaokar, who was atlast regained his best form. The remaining seeded player failing to make the last sixteen grade was T. S. Naidu, losing semi-finalist in the Byculla Y.M.C.A. Championships, who was tamed in straight games by C. N. Honavar, 21-16, 21-15, 21-14.

The progress of the newly-formed mixed doubles combination of Uttam Chandarana and fast-improving Joy D'Souza was arrested by Yatin Vyas and Chitra Nargolkar in the second round, the winners emerging victorious despite having lost the toss, which is very vital when two good combinations meet in a best of three.

The women's doubles title once more passed into the safe keeping of the holders, Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Boccaro, the national champions, who made easy meat of the Khalsa College pair, Ruby Satarawalla and Chitra Nargolkar, conceding 11 and 17 points, respectively, in two straight games, while Aarnold Aaron and Vedoo Parker qualified to meet each other in the final of the juniors' singles for the fourth time this season. Though Aaron dropped a game to left-handed Dinshaw Pandole, his victory at 18-21, 21-19, 21-9, 21-15, was easily gained. Parker triumphed over S. R. Samuel at 21-10, 21-15, 21-19.

SENSATIONAL

To return to the sensational defeat of Manohar Lulla at the hands of Shavak Irani, Lulla displayed dazzling form at the start and Irani could not even do as much to make an inspiration on Lulla, who completely bottled up Irani's attack and himself forced the pace with consummate ease, at times scoring outright winners off Irani's service. Irani conceded the opening game while scoring only eight points but settled down in the next, which Lulla took at 21-17

Well as Lulla defended, he could not stem the onrushing tide which came in the form of crashing forehead hits from Irani's end of the table. The winner could do nothing wrong despite Lulla's various methods to wrest the initiative. He half-volleyed Lulla's top-spin services and made openings with a sharp backhand top-spinner. He took the third and fourth games at 21-14 and 21-17, respectively, while he clinched the decider at the cost of 15 points.

GAOKAR BETTER

Sadanand Gaokar, who was extremely consistent last season, but who fared very poorly in the Bombay State Table Tennis League, played during the off-season, returned to form with a bang, getting the better of Dady Kapadia at 19-21, 21-19, 10-21, 21-13, 21-10.

Aaron Jacob, not even the shadow of the player who last year beat Chandorkar, extended the national champion Jayant and Sampat, bowed at the knee to the Suburban star Mervyn Wassudeo, who emerged victorious from the hectic five-game battle despite the fact that he also was not at his best. Jacob was absolutely inconsistent in attack while his defence was torn to shreds by Wassudeo's whirlwind forehand attack.

Ossie Dyer made a desperate attempt to break his run of defeats when he opposed Burjor Khambatta's immaculate defence proved too much for him and he succumbed in the decider after having averted two match points in the fourth game. Dyer was not his exuberent self, who goes in search of points, but played cautious table tennis, waiting patiently for the kill but his intended winners missed the mark far too frequently. Khambatta won at 10-21, 21-15, 21-9, 21-23, 21-16.

Mysore's number one and Indian international, K. Nagraj, who is seeded number two in the men's singles, arrived in the city this afternoon and will make his appearance on Sunday evening against I. Swamy.

The results were as follows:—

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final): Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Bocarro beat Ruby Satarawalla and Chitra Nargolkar 21-11, 21-17.

JUNIORS' SINGLES (Smi-finals): Arnold Aaron beat D. F. Pundole 18-21, 21-19, 21-9, 21-15; V. D. Parker beat S. R. Samuel 21-10, 21-15, 21-19.

MEN'S SINGLES (fifth round): Dilip Sampat beat E. Coelho 21-13, 21-18, 21-11; S. R. Irani beat M. L. Lulla 9-21, 18-21, 21-14, 21-17, 21-15; C. N. Honaver beat T. S. Naidu 21-16, 21-15, 21-14; S. K. Thackersey beat Y. M. Mahajan 21-6, 21-11, 21-11; K. N. S. Narayanan beat G. N. Zarapkar 21-7, 21-16, 21-14; Devchand Somaya beat R. D. Halady 21-16, 21-12, 21-11; U. M. Chandarana beat A. S. Vakeel 21-17, 21-9, 21-13; B. S. Khambatta beat O. Dyer 19-21, 21-15, 21-9, 21-23, 21-16; V. M. Nadkarni beat H. R. Lulla 21-13, 21-4, 21-5; S. V. Rangaraj beat M. Shinde 21-14, 17-21, 25-23, 21-19; S. V. Gaokar beat D. H. Kapadia 19-21, 21-19, 10-21, 21-13, 21-9; K. R. Chandorkar beat I. R. Josab 21-12, 21-7, 21-10; Y. S. Vyas w.o. M. M. Samuel; N. B. Mistry w.o. P. A. Vaidyanath; M. Wassudeo beat A. I. Jacob 17-21, 21-8, 19-21, 21-19, 21-17.

MIXED DOUBLES (first round) V. M. Nadkarni and Ruby Satarawalla beat S. K. Thackersey and Banoo Cama 21-17, 21-18; S. R. Irani and Saroj Mirkar beat S. M. Motiwalla and Chelbina Aiyer 21-16, 21-6; R. S. Godiwalla and Jaya Patel beat N. B. Mistry and Maneck Munshi 21-15, 21-15; D. P. Somaya and Irene Samuel beat S. B. Kirtiker and Gool Japanwalla 21-11, 21-9; Uttam Chandarana and Joy D'Souza beat S. M. Katkar and June Hillel 21-14, 21-11; Yatin Vyas and Chitra Nargolkar beat K. N. S. Narayanan and Charu Jhaveri 23-21, 21-13; K. Chandorkar and Meena Parande w.o. V. M. Chandarana and Kussum Lotwalla; Jagdish Shah and Jeroo Sethna w.o. N. L. Bajaj and Usha Nargolkar.

Second round: S. R. Irani and Saroj Mirkar beat Jagdish Shah and Jeroo Sethna 21-11, 21-10; D. H. Kapadia and Gool Nasikwalla beat P. Kumar and Thirty Khambatta 21-5, 21-6; Y. S. Vyas and Chitra Nargolkar beat U. M. Chandarana and Joy D'Souza, 21-16, 16-21, 21-14; D. P. Sampat and Sulochana Mankar beat M. Vassudeo and Phoebe Phillips, 21-13, 21-17; O. Dyer and Enid Boccaro w.o. J. Sequeira and Prisca Nunes; K. R. Chandorkar and Meena Parande beat R. S. Godiwalla and Jaya Patel, 21-13, 21-17.

Suburban Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Suburban Open Badminton tournament Commenced this evening at the Bandra Gymkhana Court with the playing of the first round of the men's 'B' singles.

The results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES 'B' (first round):— S. D. Jinsiwala beat B. M. Shah 15-10, 8-15, 15-7; J. Pande beat P. B. Kapadia 15-2, 15-0; R. B. Bhatt beat M. S. Sampat 15-2, 15-4; S. G. Damle beat K. S. Shroff 15-2, 4-15, 15-13; N. N. Rao beat S. G. Desai 15-9, 15-2; M. R. Nigudokar beat K. K. Sachdev 17-4, 6-15, 15-10; J. C. Divan beat Bhojaullal 15-9, 15-7; R. D. Vimawalla beat V. R. Varadkar 15-2, 3-15, 15-5; H. U. Mansukhani beat S. P. Suri 15-3, 15-10; R. Rangachari beat D Kamath 15-7, 12-15, 15-3; M. M. Desai beat H. Munjee 15-10, 18-15.

SERVICES SOCCER TOURNAMENT

CALCUTTA, July 25 (UPI): The Inter-Services Football Tournament will be held here from July 28 to August 1.

The following are the fixtures:— 28th July — Eastern Command vs. Western Command; Southern Command vs. Indian Air Force, 29th July — Western Command vs. Southern Command Indian Navy vs. Eastern Command, 30th July — Indian Air Force vs. Indian Navy; 31st July — Western Command vs. Indian Air Force, 1st August — Western Command vs. Indian Navy; Southern Command vs. Eastern Command, 2nd August — Southern Command vs. Indian Navy, Eastern Command vs. Indian Air Force.

IRAN TAXES FOREIGN EMBASSY WORKERS

(From Our Correspondent)

TEHERAN, July 25: The Government of Persia is understood to have decided to collect income tax from the personnel of the U. S. Point Four establishment in Teheran and other places in this country.

The Government is further reported to have informed foreign embassies have to pay taxes on behalf of their employees, in case the employees of the Persian embassies in the country concerned are not exempted from such taxes.

Nagpur Pressmen Condemn It

NAGPUR, July 25 (UPI): The Working Journalists of Nagpur at a meeting held here yesterday condemned "the planned attack" by the police on pressmen in Calcutta on July 22 last.

A resolution was adopted urging the West Bengal Government to take immediate and adequate action against police officers responsible for this attack to restore the confidence of the press in their "bona fides."

Compromise Move

CALCUTTA, July 25 (UPI): An attempt to bring about a compromise between the Government and the Tram Resistance Committee to end the 25-day old "battle for one pice" will be made tomorrow (Sunday) when the Committee's Chairman Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, meets the acting Chief Minister, Shri P. C. Sen.

This will be the first meeting between the Government and the Resistance Committee since the agitation against the enhancement of tram fare started on July 1. Negotiations for a compromise have been going on so far through intermediaries.

The minimum demands of the Resistance Committee now are (1) An assurance that no Tramway worker would be victimised for participating in the movement, and (2) Release of all persons arrested in this connection.

MUNICH, July 25 (UPI-AFP): Eight Czechs escaped into Bavaria in a tank today. They included two soldiers in the Czech Army and two male civilians.

City Journalists Condemn Attack On Calcutta Pressmen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

POLICE attack on newsmen and press photographers in Calcutta on July 22 last was strongly condemned at a meeting of the city journalists held here today. The meeting which was under the auspices of the Bombay Union of Journalists was presided over by Mr. S. Shivram.

A resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting regarded "such penalisation of the press in the discharge of its duties to the public as an affront to freedom and democracy in the country."

The resolution also conveyed the sympathies of the Bombay journalists to their counterparts in Calcutta.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Frank Moraes said that the outrage on the Fourth Estate in Calcutta was also an outrage against the elementary principles of democracy. The most deplorable thing about the whole affair was the callousness of the police and the deliberate and calculated manner in which they had launched the attack.

Another painful thing to be noted about the incident was the utter ignorance of even the most high-ranking police officers in Calcutta about the rights of the press and their true constitutional position in the India of today. This was a really disquieting feature of the sordid incident.

Referring to Prime Minister Nehru's gesture of sympathy, Mr. Moraes said that mere lip-sympathy was not enough. Something more was needed; some sanctions were to be thought out so as to prevent a repetition of such outrages in future. Unless that was done the liberty of the press would always be in danger.

Mr. Moraes said that in a way he was glad that such a thing had happened at a time when the Press Commission was sitting. He urged that they should make it a point to put this matter before the Commission.

POLICE RAJ

Mr. Mohinuddin Harris regretted that Calcutta, which at one time claimed to be the first city in India, "was now the first city in having a Police Raj."

He urged consideration of necessary sanctions for safeguarding the freedom of the press, because without it no civil liberty was possible.

Mr Joachim Alva also spoke.

AZAD'S PLEA TO END AGITATION

NEW DELHI, July 25 (UPI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Education Minister, in a statement today appealed to all parties concerned in Calcutta to discontinue all agitation, strikes and protest meetings and help restore normal conditions in that city.

Maulana Azad said: "As soon as I learnt about the unfortunate incidents that took place at the Calcutta Maidan on July 22, I adviced the West Bengal Government to hold an independent inquiry and to punish, on the result of that inquiry, such officers as were guilty of assault on pressmen. I am glad that the State Government has now appointed Shri S. K. Ghose, ICS, retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to hold the inquiry. I am confident that the inquiry will be expeditiously conducted and the report soon made available to the government.

As regards the agitation over the tram fares, the issue is now under arbitration. Orders under Section 144 have already been withdrawn. There is no valid ground now left for the continuance of the agitation. I, therefore, appeal to all parties concerned to discontinue all agitation, strikes and protest meetings and help to restore normal conditions in the great city of Calcutta.

"Brutal Attack" Condemned

POONA, July 25 (UPI): Mr. S. M. Koshi, President of the Poona Journalist Association, has condemned "the brutal assault" made by the Calcutta police on certain journalists of that city on last Wednesday." This atrocity has no equal even in the long history of suppression of freedom of press in India, he says.

Grave-Digger Dies At His Work

AHMEDABAD, July 25 (UPI).

A grave-digger died at Mehmedbad on July 21, before he could finish digging a grave for the dead body of a Muslim woman, according to information received here.

The moment the grave-digger started digging, he became unconscious and fell in the pit he was digging.

Those present had to dig another grave for the grave-digger.

Personal

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS

BOMBAY, July 25.

The Governor of Bombay presided over the meetings of the Committees of Administration of the Service Post-War Reconstruction Fund, the Homi Mehta Victory Thanksgiving Fund, the Sassoon Services Welfare Fund, the Trustees of the Sir Victor Sassoon Trust for Ex-Servicemen and the meeting of the Allocation Committee of the Bombay State Central Famine Relief Fund, at Raj Bhavan.

In the afternoon, the Governor, who was accompanied by Shrimati Bajpai, performed the opening ceremony of the new permanent building of the Bhavan's College, Andheri.

The Governor received Shri A H. Vasavada.

The Governor and Shrimati Bajpai dined with Shri and Shrimati M. L. Dhanukar, at their residence.

BOMBAY MINISTERS

Shri B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, will leave for Nagpur on July 28 and return to Bombay on July 31.

SHRI M. P. PATIL.

Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and Co-operation, will leave for Belgaum on July 26 to visit the flood-affected villages in Gokak and Bailhongal Talukas of that District and return to Bombay on July 29.

Stop Press

TALKS WITH KING OF CAMBODIA

PNOM PENH, July 25 (UPI-AFP): American Ambassador to Indo-China Mr. Donald Heath conferred for nearly two hours today with Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk at Siemreap, it was confirmed here.

NINE KILLED

BARCELONA, July 25 (UPI-AFP): Nine pilgrims were crushed to death and 100 others were believed to have been injured when a cable car taking them from Monistrol to the monastary of Mont. Herrat perched 4,000 feet above, broke loose and crashed down the mountains.

WAY OUT

TOKYO, July 25 (UPI-AFP): It was learnt here on good authority that the Armistice documents after being signed at Pan Mun Jom by the representative of both sides would be flown to Tokyo and Pyongyang to be signed by U.N. Commander, General Mark Clark, and General Kim Il-Sung, the North Korean Commander-in-Chief, who is reported to have refused to go to Pan Mun Jom for signing the Armistice documents.

REVELATIONS OF MOB
Fury Let Loose
AT KHAMARI FACTORY

Ordnance Men Manhandle Superintendent

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JUBBULPORE, July 25.

SEVENTY-THREE workers have been arrested since yesterday morning in connection with the disturbances created by an excited crowd of 5,000 employees in the Ordnance Factory, Khamaria Jubbulpore, on July 22, when they had beseiged the Chief Superintendent Keshwani's office and demanded immediate dismissal of the factory hospital doctors and nurses, following death of a woman labourer after giving birth to a still born child in the hospital.

When Mr. Keshwani expressed his inability to comply with their request, without ascertaining the facts, the labourers forcibly entered into his office, smashed furniture, tore papers and bodily lifted him from the chair and roughly handled him. The infuriated labourers also snatched a gun from a police constable's possession and assaulted another constable, when a police party rushed inside the factory to rescue Mr. Keshwani and disperse the rioters. Among the persons arrested are the secretary of the Factory Workers' Union and some alleged ringleaders. All have been remanded to jail custody under various charges, including those of alleged dacoity, rioting wrongful, confinement, wanton destruction of government property, assault on public servants while discharging their duties etc. Two more wanted persons are reported to have gone underground.

LEADERS WARNED

These arrests have quietened the situation and the authorities are taking all precautionary and security measures to maintain peace and order both within and outside the factory premises.

Mr. S. K. Srivastava, District Magistrate, and Mr. J. P. Tewari, District Police Superintendent, summoned today Basantkumar Mishra, M.L.A. (Congress), President I.N.T.U.C., Dr. George DaSilva, President, Factory Workers Union, and Mr. Munnilal Bechar, President Guncarriage Factory Workers' Union, and warned them against organising procession or holding public meeting within the city corporation limits in connection with the factory affairs. The authorities told leaders in plain words that if they violated orders, they would be arrested and prosecuted.

Sequel to the district authorities' warning labour leaders have abandoned their programme and held this evening's meeting in Ranjh Khamaria, outside the factory premises. Due to workers' arrests, the meeting received poor response. Speakers protested against the officials' alleged highhandedness in rounding up workers indiscriminately and denying them bail.

Communist Party members are now busy exploiting the situation and trying to wrest the reins from Congress-and-Socialist-dominated Trade Union leaders' hands.

Tensing's Bust Completed

LONDON, July 25 (NAFEN): Sculptress Jane Sayer put the finishing touches to the bust of Tensing Norkay and has partly completed her ambition. Herself a keen mountaineer, she resolved to model the heads of those who conquered Mount Everest. She found Tensing most approachable and co-operative.

Jane Sayer said: "Language was no barrier between us. Tensing's personality and character are such that we spontaneously established that relationship which is necessary between the sitter and the sculptor. I had wondered how Tensing and Hillary managed to achieve the team spirit to conquer Everest's summit. Now I know—they were just two boys together."

Jane Sayer will do the busts of Sir Edmund Hillary and Sir John Hunt later this year.

Clash In Nepal Jail

Seven Detenus Injured

BIRATNAGAR, July 25.

Mr. Tarini Prasad Koirala wires: A stubborn attitude on the part of the jailor in a minor issue was responsible for the serious situaton witnessed in Biratnagar Central Jail on Thursday evening, when armed jail-guards used batons on Nepali Congress political prisoners resulting in severe injury to seven detenus. The prisoners alleged that inspite of regular permission granted to them to move about on the terrace of the jail buildings for open air by the Governor, the jailor yesterday suddenly refused permission.

The prisoners asked him to enquire of the Governor before assertings his authority in this respect which infuriated him and he used bad languages to prisoners, who in return asked him to guard his tongue.

This small incident was responsible for seven serious injuries.

The prisoners have demanded an impartial enquiry.

It may be recalled that six detnus, including the District Congress President Mr. Girijaprasad Koirala are on hunger-strike since July 22 for the redress of twelve demands, including immediate open trial and equal treatment to all political prisoners.

Thirty jute mill workers have also gone on hunger-strike from today in simpathy with the fast unto death by their leader Mr. Girija Prasad Koirala, who is also President of Labour Union and five others.

TWO SHIPS TO TAKE INDIAN TROOPS

NEW DELHI, July 25 (UPI): It was gathered here that two ships have been chartered by the Government of India to carry the Indian troops to Korea for POW guard work according to the terms of Armistice expected to be signed in a day or two.

The Indian troops will leave for their destination as soon as the Government receives a report from the advance party led by the Foreign Secretary Mr. R. K. Nehru, who will be proceeding to Korea shortly after the Armistice is signed.

JAMINI ROY'S PAINTING FOR JAPAN

H.E. Nishiyama, Japanese Ambassador in India receiving a painting by Jamini Roy from Mr. Roy Chaudhury. Photo shows from left to right: S. Gurucharan Singh, Mr. Roy Choudhury, Pt. Ravi Shankar, Mr. D. Badri, H.E. Nishiyama, Miss Nishiyama, Mr. Bishwanath Mookherjee and Mr. Kali Biswas.

LAST-MINUTE HITCH IN KOREA

Reds Put Forth Deputies To Sign Truce Pact

TOKYO, July 25 (UPI-AFP).

A LAST-MINUTE hitch over the signing of the Korean Armistice documents has occurred, say reports from Seoul, Tokyo and Pan Mun Jom today.

It is understood that during the long and numerous talks held this afternoon between United Nations and Communist liaison officers, the Communists said that Marshal Kim Il-Sung might not be available for the ceremony and suggested that another North Korean General take his place. Kim and Chinese "volunteer" Gen. Peng Teh-Huai were to sign the instruments of armistice with United Nations Far East Commander General Mark Clark. General Clark is also reported to have refused to go to Pan Mun Jom unless Kim and Peng Teh-Huai went too and also refused to allow someone else from United Nations side to deputize for him.

An earlier message said: Well-informed circles now believe the Korean Armistice will not be signed before Tuesday, July 28, and would come into force on August 1. Those circles consider it certain that the signing ceremony will take place at Pan Mun Jom.

The 90 Swiss and 80 Swedish officers, who will by then have gathered in Tokyo will go to Korea on July 31 to begin control operations. Hostilities would cease throughout Korea within twelve hours after the Armistice.

LIAISON OFFICERS CONFER

PAN MUN JOM, July 25 (UPI-AFP): U.N., Communist liaison officers met here at 10-00 hours local time as scheduled. They recessed their executive session at 11-20 local time.

Allied and Communist liaison officers reconvened in a secret session at 18-00 hours local time for the fourth time today.

Korea Truce Pact To Be Signed To-day

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 25.

Authoritative circles here now say that truce agreement on Korea will be signed tomorrow.

Communists mean to sign, leaving the U.N. Command to get out of the Rhee muddle as best as it can. The Chinese have placed six-foot 'Picasso Peace Doves' over the truce pagoda at Pan Mun Jom.

The U.N. Command may protest against the use of the Communist emblem.

U. S. ENVOY HANDS OVER LETTER TO RHEE

SEOUL, July 25 (UPI-AFP): United States Ambassador in Korea, Ellis O. Briggs today handed the South Korean President Syngman Rhee a letter from the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.

Briggs conferred for thirty minutes with Dr. Rhee in reply to a note received from Dr. Rhee last night addressed to Dulles.

It is understood Mr. Dulles' letter discussed the statement yesterday by Dr. Syngman Rhee in the course of which the South Korean President alleged that the United States was not honouring the agreement between him and the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Robertson.

POLITICAL MEET IN ASIA OR GENEVA

U.N. HQ., New York, July 25 (UPI-AFP): After holding informal discussions with representatives of several U.S. delegations at present in U.N. Headquarters Mr. Lester Pearson, the President of the U.N. General Assembly, told newsmen that the Political Conference proposed to be held after the signing of the Armistice in Korea may be held in an Asian country or in Geneva.

BRITAIN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE FOR ATOMIC TESTS

LONDON, July 25 (NAFEN).

BRITAIN'S atom bomb tests scheduled to take place in Australia in January will take place three months sooner, because Britain's nuclear expert, Sir William Penny, and his colleagues have made rapid progress with the weapons.

A report to this effect has been published here today which adds three "major" atomic weapons will be exploded—the first, just one year after Britain set off her first atomic weapon in Monte Bello Islands on October 2 last.

Nuclear weapons will be exploded both, on the tower and at ground level, and the atom bomb will be dropped from aircraft, it is stated.

Roy's Painting For Japan

At a special function held at the Japanese Embassy in New Delhi on Friday, a painting by the prominent Indian artist, Jamini Roy, was presented to the Japanese Artists' Association by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society.

His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador Mr. Nishiyama received the painting on behalf of the Japanese Artists' Association from Mr. Anil Roy Choudhury, Secretary of the Indian Society. His Excellency Mr. Nishiyama stated that the presentation of the painting will strengthen the existing cultural ties between the two countries.

Mr. Biswanath Mookerjee, Art Teacher of Modern High School and a member of the A.I.F.A. and C. Society, also presented to the Japanese Ambassador a collection of children's paintings from India for the Japanese children.

It may be recalled that on 18th May, 1953, Mr. Nobuya Abe, the Japanese Artist and representative of the Japanese Artists' Association presented 12 lithographs and a painting by himself to the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society for its Gallery of International Art.

CHURCHILL TO TAKE A HOLIDAY

LONDON, July 25 (UPI-AFP): Sir Winston Churchill, now at his official country residence, Chequers, may shortly take a holiday in the south of France, well-informed circles said today.

Sir Winston has been resting for the past month on the advice of his doctors. The British Premier's favourite holiday spots are Jamaica and Marakech in Morocco, but the weather at both places is not suitable at this time of year. Thus the south of France seems the most likely place for him to continue his convalescence.

Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's physicians have not yet decided how much longer the British statesman will be required to continue his enforced rest, sources close to the Prime Minister said here.

They added, however, that at the end of one month period originally ordered by the physicians, Sir Winston's health was greatly improved.

It was noted that in any case the Parliamentary recess was about to begin, thus rendering a decision less urgent.

SHAH'S BROTHER TO VISIT PAKISTAN

(From Our Correspondent)

TEHERAN, July 25: Prince Ali Reza Pahalvi, brother of the present Shah of Persia, has been invited by the Government of Pakistan to pay a visit to that country, it is understood. The Prince is leaving for Pakistan very shortly.

PREMIERS EMERGE ALL CHEERS AFTER INDO-PAK PARLEYS

Vijaylakshmi Cuts Cake Of Goodwishes At Party

KARACHI, July 25, (NAFEN).

THE first meeting between Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mohammad Ali began exactly at 3-30 p.m. and concluded at 5-40 p.m.—lasting 10 minutes more than the scheduled time.

Immediately after the meeting, Mr. B. F. H. Tayabji, Secretary of Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. J. A. Rahim, Secretary of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry, met pressmen and cautioned them not to speculate.

Mr. Rahim said everything has been according to programme. The two Prime Ministers met alone and discussed many things. "Both were very cheerful, as they emerged from the meeting."

When pressed to throw further light on the discussions, Mr. Rahim would not add anything further. However, it is believed, as indicated by Mr. Nehru before his departure for Karachi, the Kashmir question, evacuee property, the minorities problem and the canal waters dispute were discussed.

Public Prays For Success

KARACHI, July 25 (UPI).

Shortly after the adjournment of the talks, Prime Minister Nehru attended a reception held in his honour by the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammad Ali. Mr. Nehru dined with the Governor-General tonight.

Tomorrow, two meetings are scheduled to be held between the two Prime Ministers in continuation of the talks held today. The morning meeting is expected to last for two hours, while the afternoon meeting would last for an hour only to enable the Prime Minister of India to attend several social functions arranged in his honour. Earlier in the day tomorrow, the Prime Minister will law wreaths at the tombs of Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah and Quaid-e-Millat Liaqat Ali Khan.

Throughout Pakistan, people as well as public institutions have been displaying prayerful wish for the successful outcome of the discussions between the two Prime Ministers. There is a sincere manifestation of conviction on all sides that good neighbourliness should be established as early as possible between the two countries.

The Pakistan Dastour Party welcomed the visit of the Prime Minister of India Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru to Karachi for talks with the Prime Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali in an effort to solve Indo-Pakistan problems.

GOODWILL GESTURE

In keeping with the cordial atmosphere, the leading Karachi dailies devoted their editorials in welcoming Mr. Nehru and in emphasising the importance of the Nehru-Ali discussions for Indo-Pakistan relations—"the last chance" as the Dawn puts it.

The Dawn adds: "On them are focussed the eyes as well as the hopes of millions in both countries—millions who continue to be denied even six years after expelling the foreign yoke the material fruits of freedom, mainly because their mutual relationship remains strained and calls for extravagant 'defence' preparations."

For its front page the Dawn carries a cartoon showing a carpet of "friendship" being unrolled by the Pakistani nation and as its unrolled "suspicion, illwill, apprehension and antagonism are swept away."

Similar sentiments have also been expressed by other newspapers.

Allama Mashriqi Fasts

LAHORE, July 25 (UPI-AFP): The well-known Khaksar leader, Allama Inayatulla Khan Mashriqi started here this morning a fast until the Indian Prime Minister Nehru leaves Pakistan. Allama Mashriqi has resorted to the fast for not receiving a reply from Mr. Nehru to his telegram.

PAK CABINET TO MEET

To Review Trends Of Indo-Pak Talks

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 25.

Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammed Ali's reception in honour of Mr. Nehru this evening was attended by over one thousand guests, including members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers and distinguished citizens. The Governor-General Mr. Ghulam Mohammad and Chaudhuri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, Governor of East Pakistan also attended.

Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit cut a special cake of good wishes at the party. It was specially made in Calcutta.

Pt. Nehru dined quietly with Governor-General Gulam Mahommed. It is understood that they generally discussed Indo-Pak relations.

Pakistan Government is keen on discussing Kashmir first, while Pt. Nehru is understood to have stressed the necessity of settling issues like the Minority and evacuee property problems for a total change of outlook and mutual goodwill between both countries. Pakistan Premier has alerted his advisers to be available for consultation at any moment. The Pakistan Cabinet is likely to meet tomorrow to discuss and review the latest trends of the talks.

INDO-YUGOSLAV TRADE PACT SIGNED

A trade agreement between India and Yugoslavia was signed in New Delhi on Friday. Mr. Janez Vipotnik, leader of the Yugoslav delegation, signed on behalf of the Republic of Yugoslavia and Shri S. Bhoothalingam, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on behalf of the Government of India. Photo shows Shri S. Bhoothalingam (seated second from right) and Mr. Janez Vipotnik signing the agreement.

7-YEAR BOY FIGHTS A PYTHON

Keeps Death At Bay Till Help Arrives

MEHSANA, (North Gujerat), July 25 (UPI).

A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE BETWEEN A SEVEN-YEAR OLD "THAKARDA" BOY AND AN EIGHT-FOOT PYTHON NEAR A JUNGLE ENDED IN THE REPTILE'S DEATH, ACCORDING TO A REPORT RECEIVED HERE FROM PALANPUR.

The boy was tending cattle near a big culvert in the jungle when suddenly, a pytnon attacked the boy's foot. Undaunted the boy grappled with the python which let go his foot and caught the boy's nand in its jaws.

The boy picked up with the other hand an iron rod used for ploughing and gave repeated blows to the python, shouting all the time. The cries attracted other farmer boys grazing their cattle and they rushed to the place and killed the python.

The boy received injuries on his hand and was taken to the town hospital.

POONA, July 25 (H.S.): The Poona Corporation, at its meeting yesterday resolved to erect a chawl for the benefit of corporation employees, on the municipal site in Ganj Peth, at a cost of Rs. 74,000.

Indian Trader Jailed In Iran

(From Our Correspondent)

TEHERAN, July 25: Persian Customs authorities have arrested an Indian merchant, Hari Ram Sabharwal at Khorumshehar in southern area.

The merchant did not pay the amount of 18 million rials (Rs. 10,00,000) as a fine imposed upon him for his alleged attempt to export 5,000 bags of rice to India on a forged export permit. He has been consequently sent to jail.

Cobra Makes A Pilgrimage

BHAINDER, July 25 (H.S.): Hundreds of villagers thronged the Temple of Shankar, in the famous Ghodbunder village five miles from here, to take 'darshan' of a 'Nag' (cobra) who had come to temple on the Ashadhi Ekadashi Day, to take 'darshan' of the deity.

It is learnt that no harm was done by the 'Nag,' to any body. It is stated, the cobra makes an annual trip to the temple for 'darshan.'

Another Comet Stuck Up

CALCUTTA, July 25 (UPI): A B.O.A.C. Comet was stuck up in the mud at the end of the runway of Dum-Dum airport this afternoon, while taking off.

The plane was carrying 32 passengers and a crew of 4, who were trapped and had to be rescued by crane. The Comet suffered damage.

Mr. Malhotra, Inspector of Aircraft is flying from Delhi to Calcutta for making enquiries.

BOMBAY RENT ACT TO BE EXTENDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THERE is likelihood of the Bombay Rent Control Act being extended for five years more. This is in view of the fact that a proposal to this effect was almost unanimously supported at a conference of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress, Legislature Party and the presidents of the Pradesh Congress Committees in the State, held at the Secretariat this evening.

Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai who presided outlined the tentative programme for the ensuing Poona session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The conference discussed Rent Control Act, revision of Sales Tax Act and the abolition of certain special land tenures provided in certain bills.

It is gathered that the suggestion for the continuance of the Rent Control Act for the next five years was favoured by all present. Proposals for imposing extra burden on the tenants by way of taxation were also discussed.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister, explained various proposals for the revision of the Sales Tax Act as outlined in a press note already issued by the government. The minister however gave no indication of any concrete proposals.

The Cabinet will now consider all the proposals and suggestions made at the conference.

Rain Curtails Play

LEEDS, July 25.

Rain curtailed play on the third day of the Fourth Test between England and Australia just 10 minutes before lunch when England in her second knock made 62 for the lost of one wicket. England are still in arrears by 37 runs.

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 25.

British Cabinet Ministers have been warned to stand by to meet Mr. Churchill at Chequers. In Lobby opinion there is likely to be a major ministerial reshuffle after Eden-Churchill talks.

RENT INCREASE FOR BETTERMENT

Municipal Commissioner's Plea To Tenants

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Addressing a meeting held at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar, on Friday Mr. P. R. Nayak, Municipal Commissioner, Greater Bombay expressed the view that the rentals of tenements in Prabhadevi-Dadar-Mahim area should be increased to meet a part of the cost of betterment charges to be levied under the Town Planning Scheme Bombay City No. 4, which would be applied to this area.

Mr. Nayak who explained the main features of the scheme said that he did not understand why a part of the betterment charges should not be borne by the inhabitants of this locality in the form of increased rentals of tenements as they would be the recipients of the material benefits and amenities when the area would be fully developed.

The meeting was attended by a large number of property-owners of the area. A resolution which was moved by Mr. R. C. Rele was passed. The resolution appealed to the Municipal Corporation to drop the scheme.

Two Detenus Released

CALCUTTA, July 25 (UPI): Sri Jyoti Basu, leader of the Communist Party in the State Assembly, and Sri Gopeswar Mullick, Forward Bloc leader, were today ordered to be released from Dum Dum Central jail. Both of them were being detained under the Preventive Detention Act in connection with the Tram-fare Movement continuing in Calcutta for the last 25 days.

Besides about 1,500 undertrial prisoners, there now remain 12 leaders of the Resistance movement in jail under the P.D. Act.

STRANGE REQUEST BY JOURNALISTS

SECUNDERABAD, July 25 (UPI): Journalists of Hyderabad today made a request to Kaka Kalelkar, Chairman of the Backward Classes Commission, to include them as a class in the schedule of backward classes.

Kaka Sahib replied that there would be no salvation for the country, if Indian journalists who had maintained a high standard of journalism and were equally patriotic were classified with the backward classes.

Hoodlum Gang Moves From One Robbery To Another

BY CHRONICLE STAFF REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

JAFFER IS A COMMON ENOUGH NAME. BUT THERE IS ONE JAFFER WHO IS BEING DILIGENTLY SOUGHT AFTER AMIDST THE DARK AND DINGY BYLANES AND THE REMOTE HIDEOUTS OF THIS TEEMING CITY.

His is a familiar name and a familiar figure. They are looking at his photographs, maybe in the various police stations, maybe in the Modus Operandi Bureau. Jaffer is quite a figure as far as the police are concerned. They are looking for him. They want him badly.

When the police look for a man, it is easy to guess something of his personality; and Jaffar is quite a personality. Only recently he was released after a spell of detention under the Public Security Act. He has been recommended for externment. No orders have been passed on that recommendation, because Jaffer is facing a trial on a charge of assault. And Jaffer is missing again. He was mixed up, it is now alleged, in another spot of trouble on Thursday.

Bombay's underworld—strange, harsh, ruthless and unscrupulous—obeys no human law. It is a matter of blow for blow, knife for knife. It is a grab-and-run business, where money is concerned. From cowries to crores, nothing is too small, and nothing too big.

Jaffer has gone into hiding because he cast covetous eyes on cowries and some coins.

The cowries and coins belonged to two boys—the usual street urchins, whose home is the pavement and whose address is nowhere.

THE GAME

At one p.m. on Thursday, they got together at a comparatively quiet corner of the Worli vegetable market to play a game of cowries with stakes. The game was exciting as such games go. Abdul Kadar Abdul Razak, a hawker in brass utensils, and another man whose name and occupation are lost in obscurity, lazily watched the game with interest, not unmixed with sympathy.

Suddenly, four men came swaggering along and rudely caught hold of the boys, gave them a couple of slaps each, and snatched the stake money which each of them had. One of the boys had just 12 annas. His gambling luck had been good apparently. The other had just five pice. The pice were gone as quickly as the annas. The frightened boys squaled in fear, sobbed in pain and took to their heels.

The hawker of brass utensils thought all this was definitely unsportsmanlike and intervened. He got one on the nose—an ugly cutting blow and before he could recover from the shock, the four interlopers had set upon his basket of wares, rummaged the cash bag and removed six rupees.

WAD OF NOTES

The other spectator intervened at this stage, but fists pummelled him while expert hands reached into his pocket. It was a rich catch this time, as catches go. It was a small wad of notes—200 rupees in all. The time had come for the hoodlums to run; and they ran.

The story reached the Delisle Road police station in due course and the hunt for the hit-and-run robbers began.

From the descriptions given, the police suspect that the leader of the four-man gang must have been Jaffer; and that is why they are looking for him.

Jaffer Strikes Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While the police were looking for Jaffer high and low, he struck again at his favourite haunt, the Worli Vegetable market.

It is stated that late on Friday evening four men crept stealthily to the market. Two of them posted themselves at different ends of a row of shops. The other two, one of whom, the police are almost certain was Jaffer, swooped down on a potato and onion shop owned by two brothers, pulled out long knives, which they had apparently hidden about their persons, forced the owners to empty their till box. The booty was cash of Rs. 300, being the day's collection.

The suddenness as well as the ferocity of the attack prevented the terrified owners as well as other people in the market, who barely realised what was happening, from raising an alarm till the robbers were on the run.

The police constable posted in the market came running up at the first shout, but Jaffer and his men had already taken to their heels.

Meanwhile the police had received a report that Jaffer had been seen at Jogeshwari and a police force started a comb out of the area.

With this fresh outrage, the police led by Superintendent Tonsekar and Inspector Bharwarkar are looking for Jaffer even more urgently than before.

Windsor Blesses Margaret

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 25.

Princess Margaret is leaving for Scotland for a six-week holiday.

The Duke of Windsor, referring to reports about the Princess, said the matter concerned only Princess Margaret. The heart has its reason that reason does not know. If she were in love, she would do her duty as he had done his.

FARTHING FOR BEGUM, SONG FOR AGA KHAN

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 25: Mme. Subandro, charming wife of the charming Indonesian Ambassador in London, sang a song for the Aga Khan and a Court in France granted a farthing damages to the wealthy Begum Aga Khan against the six men recently convicted of robbing her of her jewels. Lloyds, who insured the jewels for £190,000-paid to the Begum immediately after the hold-up—were awarded £91,000 against the men. Jewels worth £99,000 returned to the police by the men, became Lloyds property. They include the £32,000 Manguise diamond which the Begum has offered to buy back.

The Aga Khan and the Begum were the guests of honour at the dinner party at the Indonesian Embassy. After a lovely meal, the Aga Khan felt like hearing a song, and asked Mme. Subandro to sing. "It is very uncommon for a hostess to sing," said Mme. Subandro. It might infringe diplomatic etiquette. The matter was referred to Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps. He saw no objection. So Mme. Subandro sang a Javanese song. Mr. A. H. Isphani, Pakistani High Commissioner, in London played the conjurer to the Begum, by making a knife, fork and spoon disappear and then producing them again from the air.

Police Official In Car Mishap

SECUNDERABAD, July 25 (UPI): Mr. Balwantrai Malhotra, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Osmanabad, and his family members were involved in a serious car accident near Osmanabad this morning, according to information received here. They are being brought to Hyderabad to be admitted in the Osmania General Hospital. They are expected to reach tomorrow morning.

BOTTLE OF BRANDY FROM LUXURY FLAT

Police Raid At Versova

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A BOTTLE of Constantine brandy, which was snugly lying in the sands at Versova foreshore, from where the police seized 81 bottles of liquor last Tuesday, was recovered early this morning from a luxury flat at Juhu.

The raid on the flat was a sequel to an earlier seizure of a dozen bottles of brandy of the same make from two men who are alleged to have been hawking them to couples at the Juhu foreshore last night.

At the northern end of the beach near the Ruia Park there is a clearing where lovers are known to come in cars and sit hand in hand in the silence of darkness. Here, it is stated the purveyors of illicit liquor move about surreptitiously to supply the stuff to them.

Under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Pant, Superintendent Newlands and Sub-Inspector Suraliwala of the Northern Preventive Section, a watch was kept last night. The bright moonlight attracted quite a few of the amorous crowd. Shortly they found two shadowy figures moving about between the parked cars.

Acting quickly they caught hold of the two men and put them under arrest. In their bags were also found, it is alleged, 12 bottles of Constantine brandy.

The two arrested men, Francis D'Souza and Appa Shankar, were interrogated, and (the police stated) the men said they had sold a dozen bottles on the previous day to Mr. Anthony Moses, described as a rich Government contractor working at the Juhu airport. Mr. Moses, it is stated, is also a ground engineer serving certain private owners of aeroplanes.

He was woken up at his residence, which was later searched. The police allege that one bottle of brandy was found in the wash basket of the residence of Mr. Moses.

Further investigations are in progress.

Kosi In Flood Again

PATNA, July 25 (UPI): Kosi river was in spate for the third time today submerging 800 square miles in Darbhanga and Saharsa districts. Several thousands of persons have been rendered homeless again. Darbhanga and Saharsa have sufficient food stock and arrangements are being made for their proper distribution among the affected population.

P. AND W. PARTY HITS AT MAHAVIDARBHA

R. K. Khadilkar Blames Vested Interests

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, July 25.

"IT is but natural that obscurantist leadership should attempt to disrupt growing unity of linguistic movement in this hour of hope for the people to fulfil their long-cherished goal of one homogeneous state of all Marathi-speaking people," remarked Mr. R. K. Khadilkar, General Secretary, Peasants and Workers' Party, in his rejoinder to Mr. M. S. Aney's statement in favour of Mahavidarbha.

Continuing Mr. Khadilkar says: "Old leadership in India has so far utterly failed to grasp the deeper significance behind the social urge for creation of linguistic states. The motive force behind the demand for redistribution of States in Southern India is not so much political as it is basically cultural, ethnic and economic. British administration in India had disrupted Indian social life for its own convenience and people now expect the architects of free and democratic India to heal the ravages caused by alien administration in their community life.

VESTED INTERESTS

The democratic movement in Mahavidarbha is comparatively immature because of the close grip over social and political life of that area maintained by cotton financiers and traders of Berar. These vested interests and the old leadership, allied with them, are very much perturbed by the prospects of losing their hegemony, if people of Mahavidarbha are brought into the broad democratic current of linguistic movement."

REPLY TO BIYANI

Criticising Mr. Brijlal Biyani's latest statement Mr. Khadilkar stated that Mr. Biyani had given away his case for separate Mahavidarbha by his demand for a large slice of Marathawada and for one district of Maharashtra. That clearly showed his consciousness of the inherent weakness of the plea for a separate unit of eight districts of Madhya Pradesh. His argument that united Maharashtra would be unwieldy was completely untenable in the face of bigger units in the North existing at present.

A WARNING

Mr. Khadilkar stated that the destructive approach of demanding separate Mahavidarbha at the present hour should serve as a warning to leaders of Maharashtra, who were having private parleys with individuals of groups whose claims to speak for people were in doubt.

"Time has now come for Mr. B. S. Hiray and his colleagues to make up their mind to create a democratic sanction powerful enough to sweep away obstacles placed in the path of United Maharashtra by vested interests at all levels," he concluded.

PRISONERS' BID FOR FREEDOM FOILED

JUBBULPORE, July 25 (UPI): The attempt made by ten undertrial prisoners and convicts detained in the sub-jail at Damoh to regain freedom by breaking the jail was foiled by the timely vigilance of the jail staff who had scented the plot and taken precautionary measures. It is stated that the prisoners on the night of Tuesday last had made all arrangements for their escape and managed to come out of their barracks and reach the main gate. They were just trying to pounce upon a warder at the jail gate and overpower him, when other warders who were lying in ambush fell upon the escaping prisoners and took them into custody.

Attempt To Raid Godown Foiled

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 25: An attempt to raid the Government godown at Koregaon in North Satara district was foiled by the alertness of the police guard.

About a dozen persons armed with lathis, swords and spears went to the godown in the darkness of the night and broke it open. While they were smuggling away bags of wheat, the police posse on guard, got the clue of their mischief, and it immediately retaliated. After a forceful engagement, the raiders ran away under the cover of darkness.

Pressmen Protest Against Sheikh Abdullah's Attack

SRINAGAR, July 25 (UPI): The Kashmir Press Club, representing the working journalists in the State, at an emergent meeting this evening made a "unanimous protest" against the "reported attack by Sheikh Abdullah, President of Kashmir National Conference, on the integrity of the Indian Press in general and the correspondents functioning in Kashmir in particular." The attacks reported to have been made by Sheikh Abdullah in course of the weekly meeting of the National Conference workers at Ujahid Manzil on Friday evening, was characterised as "unwarranted allegation" levelled against journalists and their profession.

According to the resolution "Sheikh Abdullah levelled wild charges of partisanship against Kashmir correspondents of the Indian Press." The resolution took "serious objection to the fact that Sheikh Abdullah should make such remarks which are entirely baseless and constitute an affront to the dignity not only of working journalists but to the Indian Press as a whole which has consistently upheld highest standards of a fair and objective reporting not only the Kashmir issue but on every issue.

NOTICE ON "HARIJAN" EDITOR

AHMEDABAD, July 25 (UPI): The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad today issued a notice on Mr. Maganlal Desai, editor of the "Harijan" who is also registrar of the Gujerat Vidyapith and chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipal School Board, to show cause why proceedings for the contempt of the court should not be taken against him.

Mr. Desai did not produce some documents from Gujerat Vidyapith, although summons were issued in the name of Gujerat Vidyapith. The documents to be produced in the court were in connection with an election appeal filed against him by Mr. Nathalal Brahambhatt, a defeated candidate in School Board election. The election appeal is being heard by the same judge.

Cambodia Demands India's Status

PNOM PENH, July 25 (UPI): AFP): Cambodia today requested negotiations with France on the principles that Cambodia's full independence be recognised and that she have similar status within the French Union as India with the British Commonwealth.

The request was contained in Cambodian counter proposals to the French Government statement of July 3.

Cambodia also demanded that France hand over all the powers she still held in that country.

LIAISON BETWEEN CONGRESS AND LEGISLATURE

Rajaji Denies Rivalry Between Him And Nadar

MADRAS, July 25 (UPI).

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Chief Minister of Madras said here today that there was paramount need today for very close and cordial liaison between the Congress Legislature Parties and Congress Committees in order to carry on the administration efficiently and to serve the masses of the country.

Mr. Rajagopalachari was speaking at a function organised on the occasion of the unveiling the portrait of Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee at the Madras Legislature Congress Party office. Mr. T .T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry unveiled the portrait.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said the relationship between the party and the legislative wing of the Congress should be just the same, as between the husband and the wife. The wing that rfan the administration of the country from the legislature could be considered as the husband and the other, the wife.

Mr. Rajagopalachari denied that there had been any serious difference or rivalry between him and Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, the T.N.C.C. President. The need for unity in the Congress ranks had been felt and understood by all, he said.

Paying tributes to the service rendered by Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, Rajaji said he was glad that Mr. Nadar should be at the helm of the affairs of the Congress at a time when he had taken over the leadership of the administration. Mr. Nadar had spared him (Rajaji) all worries about the affairs of the T.N.C.C. This had left him enough time to devote his full attention to the problems of the state.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu, presided over the function.

No Support To Southern State

MADRAS, July 25 (UPI): The Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari informed the State Legislative Assembly today that the Madras Government had given "no support" to the idea of integration of Travancore-Cochin with Madras to form a dakshina pradesh. He said that the government was "most unwilling to initiate or take active part in matters of controversy of that kind."

The Chief Minister replied in the negative to a short notice question by K. P. Gopalan (Communist)—whether the State Government had sent any recommendation to the Central Government for immediate formation of a Kerala linguistic state.

"It is not possible for this government to take steps and initiate matters of such controversy." he said, when the same member asked whether Government would take any steps in that direction, in view of the cherished demands of the Malayalees.

When another member from Malabar asked whether government had given any support to the idea of a Southern State the Chief Minister said "Government has given no such support, as I have already said, the government is most unwilling to initiate or take active part in matters of controversy of that kind. Personally I may have many views even from that point of view, I have not expressed any.

The Chief Minister replied in the negative to Mr. Kalyana Sundram who asked whether government was taking steps to get back Tamil territories Travancore-Cochin states. When K. Vinayagam asked whether there was large support from the Malayalees for integration of their states with Madras, Rajaji said "I am not able to answer the question."

Seamen And Their Cycles

DUTY-BOUND CUSTOMS MEN CAUSE OF THEIR UNHAPPINESS

By Chronicle Staff Reporter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A HURLY-BURLY group of 30 seamen clustered round a collection of as many brand-new bicycles in the compound of the New Customs House on Friday afternoon. The ill-kempt drab looking crowd was obviously unhappy. The cycles belonged to them. There were outsiders who envied them and the machines. But the seamen themselves were distinctly gloomy.

These machines had been bought in London. Twenty three of the thirty seamen were members of the crew of KENYA and seven others of the crew of MODASA, both vessels belonging to B.I.S.N. The two vessels are on the London-Mombasa-Beira run—the last named being a port in the Portuguese East African Colony of Angola.

The crew who bought the cycles in Britain took them on board their vessels as their personal luggage. The men signed off the ships at Mombasa. At Mombasa they boarded another ship AMRA, paid the fare for their precious bicycles and brought them along. It was when they arrived in Bombay that their troubles began.

SEAMEN'S CASE

The Customs authorities refused to treat the bicycles as personal property. According to Bhicaji Ranchoddas, a tindal of the ship KENYA, the Customs authorities demanded a uniform levy of Rs. 147-12-0, although the price they had paid in London varied from Rs. 140 to Rs. 240 each. At first, the seamen refused to pay. Some of them actually had not the money to pay. They went off to their villages near about Surat and came back again to retrieve their machines.

They told a reporter of this paper that most of them were house painters by profession (during the off season) and they wanted to use the bicycles to take them to their place of work, which was often five to ten miles away. Their case was that the machines should have been classed as personal property, that they certainly were not meant for sale, that they were really not new as they had already been used at Mombasa and Beira. Some of them bitterly complained that they had to come back to the city just to attend to this affair and they had neither accommodation nor provisions.

DISCRETION WITH COLLECTOR

A high Customs official, however, explained that discretion was vested in the Collector of Customs and his staff to decide whether an imported article was meant for personal use or not. If only a few of the seamen had brought bicycles, they might have escaped Customs. But it is the fact that every one of the thirty seamen had a bicycle that attracted the levy. He also said that the rates of levy varied according to the accessories with which they were fitted. Under the preferential duty applicable to Commonwealth countries the rate of levy was approximately 44 per cent.

The seamen approached Mr. L. Krishnan, Principal Seamen's Welfare Officer, and asked for his assistance. The Customs authorities, however, refused even to consider an appeal, unless the Customs levy was first paid. It was paid on Friday, after a great deal of grumbling and heart burning and the men walked away with their brand new bicycles. Meanwhile, Mr. Krishnan has promised to take up the matter and plead the case of the seamen with the Customs authorities.

Karachi's Rousing Welcome To Nehru

KARACHI, July 25.

CHEERING crowds gave a rousing welcome to the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, as he drove in an open car along with the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, from the Mauripur airport to the residence of the Governor-General of Pakistan.

As the dakota touched down at the Mauripur airfield at 11-20 this morning, the Pakistan Prime Minister and Begum Mohammed Ali stepped forward to greet Mr. Nehru and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit.

Cameras clicked as Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali shook hands warmly. Col. S. N. Raza, Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Pakistan, and the Station Commander, RPAF, Mauripur station, were then presented to Mr. Nehru.

LARGE GATHERING

There was a large and distinguished gathering present at the Mauripur airfield to welcome the Prime Minister. Among them were members of the Diplomatic Corps, senior Civil and Military officers and some distinguished citizens, besides members of the Pakistan Cabinet.

The Pakistan Prime Minister introduced to Mr. Nehru the High Commissioners of the Commonwealth countries including the Ceylonese High Commissioner Mr. T. B. Jayah who is the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, the British High Commissioner Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, the Australian High Commissioner-designate to India, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan.

Also present at the airport to greet Mr. Nehru were: the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Secretary Mr. J. A. Rahim. The Pakistan Defence Secretary Col. Iskander Mirza, the chief of the Pakistan Navy, Rear Admiral HMS Choudhry, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi, Mr. A. T. Naqvi and the Chief of Protocol of Pakistan Foreign Office, Col. Hamid Nawaz.

Shortly after his arrival at the airport, a unit of the Pakistan Army presented a guard of honour to the Indian Prime Minister. Mr. Nehru was led up to a dais where he took the general salute from the guard of honour and accompanied by the Guard Commander, he inspected the guard of honour.

Before Mr. Nehru left the airport, press representatives present at the airport asked him whether he saw bright chances of the outcome of his discussions with the Pakistan Prime Minister here. Mr. Nehru smilingly replied "I am always inclined to see things in a bright way".

ALONG THE ROUTE

The Indian Prime Minister and Mr. Mohammed Ali then got into a limousine and drove towards the Governor-General's house where he and his sister will stay as State guests. As soon as he entered the city-limits, the roads were lined up with cheering people who gave him a warm welcome. The crowd got thicker as he passed through khardar on to Mcleod Road, the main business centre of Karachi. Jostling crowds standing on the roadsides and atop roofs of offices and buildings joined in cheering the distinguished visitor from India. McLeod Road was beautifully decorated and festooned arches were erected through which Mr. Nehru and his entourage passed. There were shouts of Nehru-Zindabad as he drove through the surging crowds and the ovation continued right upto the Governor-General's house where Mr. Ghulam Mohammed himself gave a welcome handshake to Mr. Nehru and Mrs. Pandit.

Bhavan College

LOVE OF KNOWLEDGE FOR ITS OWN SAKE

Governor Stresses Ideal Of Education

BOMBAY, July 25 (UPI).

NOT the multiplication of factories, where the acquisition of degrees was made easy, but an attempt to implant a love of knowledge for its own sake should be the purpose of education, said the Governor of Bombay, Shri G. S. Bajpai, today declaring open the new building of the Bhavan's College at Andheri, Bombay.

However, he added, it must be remembered that one could not live without it also, and that in our poverty-ridden land few could afford the pursuit of knowledge as an end in itself, not as a means to a material end.

But, the Governor added, it was not necessary for every one to pass through the portals of the university either for the pursuit of knowledge or for training that enabled a person to earn one's daily bread. He suggested that to achieve this purpose universities, as distinct from schools—primary, secondary or technical—must be selective.

It was true, he added, that education could bring out and develop, but certainly it could not create aptitude.

He said that it might be difficult to determine a person's real bent of mind until about the age of 16 and, therefore, the selective process must go on till the end of secondary stage.

Earlier, Shri H. V. Divetia, Vice-President of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, welcomed the Governor and outlined the activities of the Bhavan

Principal F. Correia-Afonso of the Bhavan's College, thanking the Governor for the acceptance of the invitation to open the building, said that the Governor was a living embodiment of the highest educational ideals. He was the model of the scholar and gentleman, which was the ideal type that it was the object of a university to produce.

The Governor also planted a sapling on the grounds of the College.

Reds Will Decline Aid From West Despite Food Shortage In The Satellite Countries

By ERIC WEHA.

VIENNA (INS).

FOOD supplies throughout the Soviet orbit are running dangerously low, but East Europe experts predict that the Communist rulers would rather starve their people then accept help from the West.

Reports reaching Vienna from the Communist-ruled neighbours indicated that the food situation in the satellites was serious.

But Vienna Iron Curtain observers predicted that the communists would flatly reject any western offer for help. Faced with the alternative, the Vienna sources say, the Red rulers would rather let their people starve than take food from the West.

The Vienna experts said an acceptance of Western help by the Communist governments of the Satellites would be tantamount to an admission of a major defeat. Dictatorial governments cannot admit defeats, the sources added.

The sources continued by warning the West not to believe that anti-Communists in the East were already in a position to dictate terms to the Red rulers. The quick quelling of the unrests in East-Berlin allegedly showed that the Communists would not hesitate to shed blood, if it enabled them to stay in power.

Reports received in Vienna were interpreted as showing that the Communist rulers in the satellites are momentarily following a policy of trying to meet the threatening famine with improvised emergency measures.

The real danger point for the Red governments is spring next year, the Vienna sources believe.

FORMER NAGOD MINISTER ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 25.

Sarju Prasad Namdeva, formerly Minister Nagod State (now intergrated in Vindhya Pradesh) active Praja-Socialist Party worker and agent of an insurance concern was arrested on the charge of alleged cheating and remanded to judicial custody. It is alleged Namdeva tried to cheat the concern by claiming payment of insured amount of an unknown person, whom he had insured heavily and after payment of a few instalments, declared the person was dead.

PENALTY FOR WRONG PRESCRIPTION

NAGPUR, July 25 (H.S.): Shri Dandekar, a Civil Judge at Chandur village in Amravati District, has fined a doctor for prescribing wrong spectacles to a patient.

Shri Khetulal Babuna of Dhamangaon had filed a suit alleging that Dr. Hamd of Hinganghat had examined his eyes and prescribed spectacles which were not suitable to him. The Court upheld the contention, and ordered Dr. Hamid to pay Rs. 62-8 as damages to Shri Babuna.

T. B. MUST BE CONQUERED

Amrit Kaur's Call For Help

PATIALA, July 25.

DECLARING open a T. B. centre at Patiala today, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur called upon every Indian citizen to co-operate in fighting the scourge of tuberculosis which took a heavy toll every year. Referring to the work of T.B. centres she said:

"Let me say a few words about the functions of a Tuberculosis Centre. Many think that a Centre is a place mainly for the treatment of tuberculosis and that when once a Tuberculosis Centre is established, all that is needed to be done for the control of tuberculosis for the area has been done.

"Every Centre should strive to dispel this idea and to demonstrate the real functions, capacity and even limitations of a Tuberculosis Centre. The main function of a Tuberculosis Centre is to help to arrive at a correct diagnosis of those suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis. It should also undertake training programme for doctors, health visitors, etc.

MODERN TECHNIQUE

In addition, a Centre like this should engage in investigations to find out the extent of tuberculosis in its area and demonstrate modern technique in control measures. It should organise care committees and arrange for the care of patients in their homes wherever it is possible. Medico-Social Workers, therefore, will have to play an important part in this humanitarian work. Such workers as are properly trained for this job are not available in India at present in very large numbers. I therefore appeal to the leisured class, in particular women, to give some of their time to social work among sufferers from a disease which makes them inactive for long periods. Patients can be made literate, they can taught knitting, sewing and embroidery whereby they can while away some of their dreary hours. Moreover, this kind of care produces a healthy psychological effect and helps to restore hope and self-confidence in the patients. Those who are convalescent can be taught these and other handicrafts such as typing, leather work, carpentry, so that they may become wage earners after being discharged from hospitals. If properly run such rehabilitation centres can be self-supporting.

BCG WORK

Referring to the work done in PEPSU, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said:

"I would like to congratulate the PEPSU Government on their efforts towards a successful mass BCG Campaign. I understand that you expect to cover the whole State during the course of the next four years. In the present state of our development, BCG, which provides a fairly high degree of immunity against tuberculosis, is one of the most effective preventive measures and every State should pursue this programme without let or hindrance. If a certain measure of immunity is assured the number of tuberculous cases ought surely to be reduced and we may not perhaps in the longrun need so many beds. We will thereby be able to save not merely money, but man power which is so essential for other nation-building purposes.

PATIALA: The Working Committee of the PEPSU Akali Dal (Raman group) will meet on August 1, to fix the date for the starting of fast by Jathedar Sampuran Singh Raman before the residence of Prime Minister Nehru.

Epidemic Of Suicides

MADRAS, July 25.

There were 3,599 cases of suicide and 1,021 cases of homicides in Madras State from April 1 to December 31, 1952.

Mr. C. Subramaniam, the State's Finance Minister informing a member in the Legislative Council on July 21, said some of the causes for the suicides and homicides, as they could be ascertained, were sickness, love affair, illicit intimacy, poverty, ill-feeling between husband and wife, failure in examination, monetary loss and accidents.

The number of suicides, he said, was: men 1,959. Women 1,580 and children 60. The number of homicides was: men 653, women 266 and children 102.

COOCH BEHAR MAHARAJAH

LONDON, July 25 (NAFEN): The Maharajah of Cooch Behar who sustained injuries in a recent car crash is a state patient in ward three in the Lister hospital where people are treated here under Britain's National Health Service.

At the same hospital in Hertfordshire, where babies are being born and working class appendices are being removed, in ward 11 is the 21-year-old Vicki Martin, the Maharajah's companion in the crash, recovering from leg injuries and shock surrounded daily with flowers from her friend Prince "Coochy".

Friends continue to deny rumours of a romance between them. It will be some time before the Maharajah rejoins London's social life. His injuries are five broken ribs and a broken collar bone.

RADHAKRISHNAN MEETS TITO

BELGRADE, July 25 (UPI-AFP): Marshal Tito received Vice-President Radhakrishnan yesterday at his summer residence. Following a conference between the two statesmen, the Yugoslav President gave a luncheon in honour of his guest, which was also attended by the Indian Ambassador, Binay Ranjan Sen, and the Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Minister, Koca Popovic.

American Navy's Smallest Sub

NEW YORK, July 25 (NAFEN): The United States Navy's smallest submarine built since 1910 has just been launched.

The T-1, as she is known, is also the only submarine fitted with a single propeller to be launched since 1907.

She is only 113 feet long as against the 312 feet of the normal U.S. submarine and carries a crew of two officers and 12 men.

Training Centres For D. Ps To Stay

NEW DELHI, July 24 (UPI): The Union Ministry of Rehabilitation has sanctioned continuance of the vocational and technical training centres for displaced persons at Ulhasnagar and Sardarnagar (Ahmedabad) in Bombay State during the year 1953-54.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Suggestions For Award Invited

NEW DELHI, July 24: The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament has invited proposals of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize which is to be distributed on December 10, 1954.

Members of Parliament, Members of Governments of the different States as well as Members of the Inter-parliamentary Union, Members of the International Arbitration Court at The Hague, Members of the Council of the International Peace Bureau, University professors of Political Science, Law, History and Philosophy and persons of similar standing are qualified to propose the name of a candidate. The Nobel Peace Prize may also be accorded to institutions or associations.

For detailed information, the Office of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Drammensvei 19, Oslo, may be contacted.

CHOLERA TOLL IN YEOLA TALUKA

YEOLA, July 25 (H.S.): Thirty-two cases of cholera were recorded from eight places in Yeola taluka. Nine of them have succumbed. At Undirwadi, three deaths and twelve cases were registered. Other cases have been reported from Bokare, Erandgaon, Khamgaon, Mukhed, Panhalsathe, Kusmadi, Balegaon, Mukhed and Kusmadi villages in the taluka.

Indian Stipends For Iran Students

(From Our Correspondent)

TEHERAN, July 25: Four Persian students have been awarded stipends by the Government of India to complete higher studies in India as a part of the cultural-cum-educational promotion between the two countries. The students, who will stay in India for two years, are: Miss Firough Rasakh (History); Miss Nousheen Syyad Nafisi (Archeology); Mr. Zain-ul-Abidin Maliki (Botany) and Dr. Mohammed Tabish (Animal husbandry).

FAO CONTRIBUTION TO INDIA MAY BE CUT

Result Of Slashing Of Total Appropriations

BOMBAY, Saturday (NAFEN).

THE FAO contribution to India and other under-developed countries for the year 1953-54 is likely to be affected on account of the cut in the total appropriation by 1,000,000,000 dollars by the U.S. Congress during the current year, said Dr. F. C. Wahlen, Director of the Agricultural Division of FAO, in an interview with NAFEN today.

Last year the U.S. contribution amounted to 60 per cent of the total pool of 23,000,000 dollars from all member countries, of which 5,400,000 dollars were allotted to FAO.

India, he said, though burdened with the food problem would be in a position to tackle it should her Five-Year Plan be successfully carried out by bringing under irrigation 15,000,000 acres of fallow land.

According to latest statistics, Dr. Wahlen said, the world population is today 2,500,000,000—300,000,000 more than before the war. Every morning the net increase in human population is 80,000 and the yearly increase is 25,000,000 to 27,000,000. This rate of growth has never existed in the history of the world before.

The problem of feeding an increasing population can only be solved by adopting latest methods of increasing food production all over the world, he said.

Dr. Wahlen is leaving for Bangalore today to attend the FAO Regional Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programme and outlook in Asia and the Far East.

Two Killed In Faction Fight

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 25: Two persons were killed and five injured in a faction fight at Narsingpur in the south Satara district.

It is stated that the two deceased persons were working in the field when they were attacked suddenly by about half a dozen persons armed with lathis and axes. Hearing the cries of the deceased a few persons of their group came to their help and a free fight followed for some time. In that conflict two persons succumbed and five others were injured.

Narsingpur is a village in the Walva Taluka, which has become notorious for the alarming frequency of such crimes.

INDORE, July 25 (UPI): Amria Bhil, leader of a notorious gang of dacoits of Guna district in Madhya Bharat, was shot dead day before yesterday.

CHANGE IN CAPITAL OF ANDHRA

Communist Attempt Fails In Assembly

MADRAS, July 25 (UPI).

A COMMUNIST attempt to change the earlier decision of the Andhra Legislators to have Kurnool as the capital of the new Andhra State, was defeated in the Madras Legislative Assembly today.

The Communist attempt came in the form of an amendment to one of the paragraphs in the seventh schedule of the Andhra State Bill.

The paragraph provides that any loans taken from the Central Government before the appointed date in connection with the construction of buildings, roads or other works in the city of Kurnool for the temporary capital of the State of Andhra shall, to the extent of the expenditure so incurred until that date, be wholly the liability of the State of Andhra.

The Communist amendment wanted the name of Kurnool in this para to be changed into 'Guntur to Vijayawada," in effect stating that the capital of the new State shall be a point between Guntur and Vijayawada and not Kurnool.

After considerable discussion on the subject, the House rejected the amendment, 62 voting for it and 63 against, 94 remaining neutral.

FIRST INDIAN NAVAL SECRETARY

NEW DELHI, July 25.

Captain (s) Aniceto Pereira, I.N., has been appointed Naval Secretary at Naval Headquarters.

The post of Naval Secretary has so far been filled by British officers, the last incumbent being Captain (s) R. M. Garside who reliquishes the appointment with effect from July 20. Captain Pereira is the first Inditn to be appointed Naval Secretary.

PATIALA: The work of printing electoral rolls for Pepsu Legislature has been entrusted to the printers and the first printing of the rolls is expected to be completed by the end of August.

Martial Law Again In E. Germany

LONDON, July 24 (NAFEN): Martial Law is back in East Germany. Reports from Berlin say a state of emergency has been imposed in Goerlitz and Zittau after strikes and riots broke out in factories yesterday.

East German troops were called out. Curfew has been imposed and public gatherings of more than three persons are prohibited.

Former Lebanese Minister Dead

BEIRUT, July 25 (UPI-AFP): Former Lebanese Finance Minister, Mohammed El Abboud, died today after being shot at and hit in the abdomen two days ago.

It is believed that the man who shot him was his opponent in the forthcoming north Lebanon elections.

Pak Has Worst Of Two Worlds

(Continued from Page 6)

not at a premium vis-a-vis the Indian rupee.

Unless the new Karachi administration is prepared to approach the subject of devaluation on a basis of strict realism, it is difficult to see how equilibrium can be restored to the economy unless there is a quite unexpected renewal of the boom in primary products. But on this question of the exchange rate, as on so many others, considerations of "face" and prestige have been allowed to intrude upon what should be regarded as a straight exercise in cold economic policy. Ignoring all economic factors, the earlier and temporarily profitable decision not to devalue was popularly acclaimed as a triumph over India; in reverse, devaluation now would look like capitulating to the Hindu raj across the border. This contention may seem to British observers to be too silly to merit serious consideration, but it is a political element in the present situation that the new Prime Minister and his colleagues cannot afford to brush aside

WORST OF BOTH WORLDS

Of more importance is the frequently heard argument that devaluation would place a heavy burden upon Pakistan's import programme. But this argument, too, will not bear serious examination. For all practical purposes imports of consumer goods have ceased altogether during the past three or four months, and prices have rocketed; petrol, for instance, costs the equivalent of seven shillings a gallon in Karachi, and even more upcountry. Other classes of imports—such as industrial plant, textile machinery and machine tools—have also had to be rephased because foreign exchange just is not available to pay for them. It is not suggested that these measures are not necessary. They are; for the country is in a crisis that calls for economy and sacrifices in all quarters. But the present system of marrying an artificially high exchange rate to stringent physical controls on imports means that prices still rise (because supplies are short), but that the profits accrue to importers (who have every incentive to ferret their way through the controls if they can). It is a recipe for getting the worst of both worlds.

Cottage Products In State Departments

LEAD TO THE PUBLIC

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN pursuance of its policy of coordination of large-scale and cottage industries, the Government of Bombay has been giving preference to the purchase of cottage industries products for the use of its various departments.

The Central Stores Purchase Organisation has been maintaining a list of articles which can be supplied by cottage industries. The Central Stores Purchase Officer is authorised to purchase cottage industries products at standard rates and restrict the tender system to products of non-cottage industries. Standard rates for the various categories or sub-categories of cottage industries products are settled having regard to the specifications on the one hand and market rates for goods of non-cottage industries on the other, so that the margin of preference enjoyed by cottage industries products does not exceed 15 per cent, taking into account the quality of the products.

When materials or articles can be supplied by Government institutions such as jails, settlements, the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, certified schools, institutions and settlements under the Bombay Children Act, the Bombay Beggars Act and the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restrictions Act, respectively, the training institutions and the practising schools conducted by the Government and craft and basic schools conducted by the District School Boards and production and training centres falling under the jurisdiction of the Rehabilitation Department, purchases are made from them in preference to cottage industries workers or their co-operative societies or other manufacturers, provided they are in a position to offer goods of a similar or suitable quality as compared with the latter.

S. S. Certificates Of October Exam.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The final S.S. Certificates of candidates who passed the S.S.C. Examination of October 1952 have been sent to the heads of schools last month. Those candidates who have not yet obtained their certificates are, therefore, directed to collect their certificates from the heads of schools concerned. If the certificates are not claimed by them before August 1, 1953, the heads of schools have instructions to return to the office of the S.S.C. Examination Board all unclaimed certificates after that date. The candidates concerned are, therefore, advised to collect the certificates from the heads of schools before August 1.

FOR SAFETY IN RAIL TRAVEL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The standard dimensions for railways prescribed by the Government of India lay down a minimum clear distance from the centre of the track on any gauge of railway to the edge of signals, bridges and other lineside features. Often. passengers are in the habit of standing on footboards or sitting in door windows with the door open. These dimensions do not cater for passengers travelling in this irregular manner, and if they do so, they are likely to be injured. In the interest of safety, the public should co-operate with the railway by refraining from this practice, says a Western Railway press note.

Governor To Address Press Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay, who is the President of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee, will address a press conference on Sunday, July 26, at 11 a.m. at Raj Bhavan, on the work done by the Committee.

Social Welfare Board

NEW DELHI, July 25.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Cabinet has set up a Social Welfare Board which will function under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education.

The main function of this Board will be to advise and help voluntary social welfare organisations throughout the country in maintaining and developing their existing programmes and to integrate them in the general pettern of the First Five-Year Plan.

The membership of the Board is as follows: Members nominated by the Central Government to represent the existing Social Welfare agencies:

Shrimati Durga Bai Deshmukh.
Mrs. John Matthai.
Shrimati Indira Gandhi.
Dr. Krishnabai Nimbkar (of Poona).
Shrimati Sujati Das.

Representatives of the Houses of Parliament:

Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Member, House of the People.
Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Member, Council of States.

Representatives of the Ministries concerned of the Government of India:

Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education.
Lt.-Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, Director-General of Health Services.
Shri E. Kolet, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of R. and E.)
Dr. S. T. Merani, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

It is proposed to call the first meeting of the Board on Fridav. August 14. 1953.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Morarji's Call

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Ours is a secular state which guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens of India, irrespective of caste, creed, community and religion. No community can expect special concession at the cost of the State though there is room for preservation of special culture of a community on its own voluntary efforts and resources," declared Mr. Morarji Desai while presiding over "Parent's Day" gathering of the Parsi Gamadia Girls' High School last evening.

The Chief Minister added that the sooner every citizen realised that his interest was the same as that of the other citizen and the whole State, the better it would be for the whole country. "All of us must cultivate the virtues of fraternity and neighbourliness and learn to regard our interests as identical," he said.

The Chief Minister expressed pleasure at the dance and musical performances and feats of physical skill demonstrated by the students. He said he was happy to note that the culinary arts, tailoring, embroidery, painting and photography were also among the subjects taught.

15 U.S. Students To Study In Indian 'Varsities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fifteen American Fulbright student-grantees arrived in Bombay on Friday, July 24, aboard the "Circassia" for studies in Indian universities.

They were received here by Dr. Olive Reddick, head of the U. S. Educational Foundation in India.

The visiting scholars will study the subjects of their choice in various Indian universities for a period of one year.

Two of the students will be attached to Bombay University. Merrill A. Freed, from the University of Chicago, will study law in the Bombay Law College, while Gene L. Wunderlich, from Iowa State College, will study agricultural economics in the University School of Economics and Sociology.

The group includes three couples, one with their two-year-old child. Arthur H. Nichoff, from Indiana University, who will study anthropology at Lucknow University, is accompanied by his wife and child. The two other scholars who are accompanied by their wives are Philip S. Thomas and Myron Weiner. Both will be attached to the Delhi University and will study economics and political science, respectively.

Legislature Directory

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Legislature Congress Party has just published a comprehensive directory called "Bombay Legislature Directory." It costs Rs. 7-8 and is available from the Party office at Council Hall, Bombay.

It is divided into four parts. The first part contains the life-sketches of the Bombay Cabinet and a list of members of the Bombay Legislature and their addresses, together with their party affiliations. The second part is devoted to career-sketches of all Legislators, with their photographs. Part three gives the detailed election results and the Party manifesto. Part four comprises general information.

TARIFF COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRES

The Tariff Commission nas prepared questionnaires for producers, importers and consumers in connection with its inquiries into the continuance of protection to (1) sago (tapioca globules) industry and (2) cotton textile machinery industry (spinning ring frames, spinning rings, spindles, plain looms and fluted and tin rollers) beyond December 31, 1953. Copies of the questionnaires can be obtained from the Secretary, Tariff Commission, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

When requests for copies are made, the interest represented, i.e., whether the party is a producer, importer or consumer, should be specified.

U.S. Turns Down Israel's Plea

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UPI-AFP): The United States Government has refused to grant Israel a loan of 75,000,000 dollars which would have enabled Israel to pay back short-term loans to other creditors, it was learned here.

American officials indicated that the United States might allow Israel to use funds earmarked under the Mutual Security Aid programme to reply her foreign debts.

MADRAS, July 25 (UPI): Fifteen volunteers of the Dravidian Progressive Federation were arrested by the police today when they attempted to take out a procession to the Chief Minister's house at Thyagarayanagar to stage demonstrations against the new elementary education scheme.

More Grants For Relief To Ex-Servicemen

BOMBAY, Saturday: A meeting of the Services Post-War Reconstruction Fund Committee was held at Raj Bhavan, Bombay, this morning, the Governor, Shri G. S. Bajpai, presiding.

According to the report of the working of the Fund for the first half of 1953, scholarships amounting to Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned in 548 cases. These brought the total number of scholarships sanctioned from the Fund to 1,449 involving an amount of Rs. 11,63,148. Besides, grants amounting to Rs. 50,990 were sanctioned in 563 cases for repairing houses of ex-servicemen.

The Governor also presided over a meeting of the Homi Mehta Victory Thanksgiving Fund, which passed accounts of the Fund for the first half of 1953. According to the progress report of this Fund, scholarships and stipends amounting to Rs. 22,358 were given to 229 pupils dependent on ex-servicemen. Over Rs. 900 were also sanctioned to eight disabled ex-servicemen for relief.

The meeting were also attended by the Chief Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, the Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, and the Minister for Public Works, Shri N. M. Naik-Nimbalkar.

Two Killed In Oil Town Riot

TEHERAN, July 25 (UPI-AFP): Two people were killed and some 30 hurt during rioting at the oil centre of Asjid Hoiman near Abadan yesterday, it was learned here today. The rioting occurred when Tudeh (pro-Communist) Party demonstrators clashed with police.

CALCUTTA BULLION MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 25 (UPI): Silver opening Rs. 153-4, closing Rs. 153-1, highest Rs. 153-5, lowest Rs. 152-12. Gold Rs. 86-2. Silver TICI closed Rs. 151-14. Silver new waida closed Rs. 151-4.

Silver arrivals 28, offtake 5. Gold arrivals 2,500 tolas, offtake 1,000 tolas.

JODHPUR BULLION MARKET

JODHPUR, July 25 (UPI): The following are today's official closing quotations of Jodhpur Bullion market:—

SILVER: opening Rs. 152-8, closing Rs. 152-8, highest Rs. 152-10, lowest Rs. 152-2.

MADRAS, July 25 (UPI): A new proposition party has been formed in the Madras Legislative Council with Dr. A. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar as the leader and Dr. V. K. John as the deputy leader and the strength of the party is 11.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, July 25 (UPI): Easy and dull conditions was witnessed again in local share market. Nothing of any important was reported today's short trading.

Following are today's final transactions up to 1 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan 1957 Rs. 98-7, 3 per cent loan (1986) Rs. 82-4.

BANKS: Hindustan Commercial Bank Rs. 8-4.

COALS: Dhemo Main Rs. 10, Parasea Rs. 3-10, Sandra Rs. 9-4, New Beerbhoom Rs. 19-4.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 8-4, Dunbar Rs. 179.

JUTES: Agarpara Rs. 17-14, Dalhousie Rs. 140, Reliance Rs. 152-12, Lawrence Rs. 160 sl, Caledonian Rs. 161-8, Nuddea Rs. 44.

TEAS: Killcott Rs. 12.

SUGARS: Darbhanga Rs. 11-5, Champaran Rs. 23-15, Ramnuggar Cane Rs. 17-10.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron opening Rs. 23-8, highest Rs. 23-9, closed Rs. 23-8, Jesop and Co Rs. 23-15, Braithwaite and Co Rs. 11-6,

MISCELLANEOUS: Karanpura Development Rs. 13-12, Sone Valley Cement Rs. 6-15, Calcutta Electric Rs. 13-9, B. Corporation Rs. 8-3, Bararee Coke Rs. 17-13, Martin Burn Rs. 18-5, Jardine Henderson Rs. 130-8, Indo Burma Petrol Rs. 57, B B Petrol Rs. 1-2, Titaghur Paper Rs. 35-9, Assam Rs. 6-7.

Deductions Of Super-Tax

3-YEAR CERTIFICATES

NEW DELHI, July 24: With a view to removing difficulties experienced by non-residents in obtaining every year certificates authorising deductions of super-tax at nil rate or at a rate lower than the standard one, the Government of India have now decided that in the cases of non-residents whose income does not fluctuate widely from year to year, the income-tax officer concerned will issue such certificates valid for 3 years instead of one year.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 25.

Cotton Rollerginned 289-F, Multan 71, Nt Mirpur 69, Lss 63-8, Fourf Punjab 60, Fourf Bahawalpur 61.

Market ruled steady to decline though demand continued lethargic. New crop nt October delivery unofficially quoting 77, viz eight Rupees premium over old crop.

Cottonseeds 8-4 to 8-10 steadier. Gold 88-12, easy.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 25.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

BOMBAY, July 25.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1905/1907-8.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

H.O. 8, UNDERHILL ROAD, DELHI.

Established: 1895

DEPOSITS EXCEED ... Rs. 62 Crores
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED ... Rs. 76 Crores
As on 30-6-53

298 Offices Functioning in All Parts of India, and 1 in Burma (Rangoon). With its Wide Spread Connections The Bank Offers Every Facility for Conducting All Types of BANKING & EXCHANGE BUSINESS throughout the World.

IT ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT AND TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

India's oldest and Premier National Banking Institution.

YODHRAJ,
Chairman & General Manager.

TATA STEEL SHARES RULE STEADY

Limited Turnover In Cotton Mills

BOMBAY, July 25.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quietly steady with limited business. The general sentiment is in favour of higher prices but prospects of peace in Korea are discouraging buyers. There was scattered selling which was readily absorbed.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1903-12 to Rs. 1905 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1908-12. The first hour failed to show any change. Ordinary shares came in business at Rs. 328 while Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 23-7.

Cotton mill shares were also quiet Bombay Dyeings changed hands at Rs. 382-8. Kohinoor Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 307 while Svadeshi Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 255.

In the miscellaneous section Scindias were placed at Rs. 13-8, Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 357-8 and Associated Cements were done at Rs. 171-8.

Later on the market was extremely dull. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1903/12 while ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 328/-. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 23/8. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 381/4 and Kohinoors were done at Rs. 306.

Towards the close the market was steady and Tata Steel Defds. after advancing at Rs. 1908/12 closed at Rs. 1907/8. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 329/12. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 383/2 and Kohinoor Mill Shares closed at Rs. 307/8. Closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bom. Dyeing (12-8)	383	2	0
Kohinoor (12)	307	8	0
Century (12)	275	8	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	256	8	0
Central India Mills (2)	161	0	0
Simplex (6) XD	172	4	0
New Great Eastern (10)	151	4	0
Indore (5)	91	14	0
Gokak (17)	225	8	0
Swan (30)	437	8	0
Finlay (20)	326	0	0
Edward (15)	240	0	0
Morarji (12)	180	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	15	0
I. United Defd. (1-5-0)	10	4	0
I. United Defd. 0-4-0)	10	10	0
Madhusudan (6-4)	86	0	0
Podar (10)	130	0	0
Khatau (10)	182	8	0
B. B. Cotton	50	0	0
Standard (30)	316	4	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	329	12	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1907	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-7)	133	4	0
Indian Iron (15)	23	9	6
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (8-5)	171	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	358	12	0
Belapur (16)	231	8	0
Shivrajpur (5-2) XD	57	4	0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	13	8	6
P. Const. XD	83	0	0
Tata Chemical	9	3	0
Tata Oil (2)	32	8	0
Br. India Corporation (0-10)	8	3	0
Indian Copper (0-12-6)	2	13	3
Alcock (17-8)	293	12	0
Wimco (11) D	216	14	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	155	0	0
Tata Power (26)	1542	8	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1460	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (3)	40	0	0
Phoenix (8)	110	0	0
Indian Mfg.	3310	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4)	69	0	0
New City (10)	151	4	0
Minerva (6)	100	8	0
Bradbury (100)	742	8	0
Bharat (2)	23	0	0
Mysore (4)	125	0	0
Model Mills (7-8)	142	8	0
Dawn (8)	61	0	0
Laxmi (27-8)	552	8	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	152	8	0
Western (160)	3180	0	0
Sholapur	1800	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	26	8	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3250	0	0
Tata Mills	43	4	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	141	4	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	24	0	0
New Union (1-4)	25	12	0
Madhusudan B (1)	13	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	172	8	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	280	0	0
Victoria Mills	155	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (5)	110	10	0
Ahmedabad New	133	12	0
Surat Electric (4-8) XD	125	0	0
Broach (0-5)	7	10	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	13	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	126	14	0
Bom. Suburban (4)	128	2	0
New	65	5	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial (40) D	1840	0	0
Imperial New (10) XD	450	0	0
Central	66	0	0
Central New	67	8	0
Bank of India (4)	159	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	8	0
Baroda (3-8) XD	111	4	0
Dena Bank (1-12)	34	4	0
United Com. (2)	35	12	0
Jaipur	21	8	0
Hindustan Com.	8	12	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	6900	0	0
Empire (20)	627	8	0
New India (2)	40	4	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	2	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	22	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	36	8	0
Universal (0-6)	8	15	0
B I. G. (1)	14	4	0
Neptune	4	8	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	1	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
O. P. (2-6)	97	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Dena Trust	39	4	0
Steamer	36	0	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	131	4	0
Burma Petrol	1	3	0
Mackenzie (6)	80	12	0
Port Canning (1-8)	22	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	264	6	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78	0	0
Indian Invest Trust (4) XD	69	8	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	50	0	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	8	0
Alembic (8)	105	0	0
Supreme Industries	81	0	0
Bom. Uganda	54	0	0
Ind. Cement (1937)	32	4	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (4) XD	141	4	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	240	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	23	4	0
National Rayon	108	12	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	85	0	0
Digvijay Cement	92	0	0
Phalton (8)	86	8	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry (4)	150	8	0
Killick Industry New XD	92	0	0
Mukund Iron	2	12	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	176	14	0
Indian Iron	106	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1202	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1312	8	0
Hydro Elec.	125	10	0
Central India (5)	514	8	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	234	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	180	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	79	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	325	0	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	88	2	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre. Const. 1st XD	99	0	0
Pre Const. 2nd XD	93	4	0
Pre. Const. 3rd	5	10	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	125	0	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	123	2	0
Jupiter	8	8	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	110	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	6	0	0
Khatau	86	8	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon (15)	73	8	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	88	0	0
B.I.C.	142	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
Estrella Battery	30	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	8	0
Scindia	96	0	0
Tata Power 1955	100	8	0
Walchandnagar (4)	104	8	0
Tata Mills	101	0	0
Locomotives	101	0	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria	1	5	0
New Victora Pref.	3	6	0
Gold Mohur (12-8)	180	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	97	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	0	0
Osmanshahi	90	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	70	0	0
Air India	86	8	0
Air Services	4	2	0
Air-India International	106	0	0
Bharat Line (4)	90	0	0
Hind Motor	4	2	0
Walchand Motor	46	0	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	11	0
Burma Corporation	1	8	6
Rally Ord.	75	12	0
Rally Pref.	80	0	0
Tata Loco	86	0	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 25.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-15
Bharat 23-8 23
B. Dyeing 383-2 81-4 83-2
Bradbury 742-8
C. India 161-12 61
Century 275-8 76 74-8 75-8
Gokak 225 26 25-8
I. U. Defd. 1-9-9 1-9-6 1-10-3 1-10
I.U. Ord. 10-3-6 10-4
Indore 92-8 91-4 91-14
Kohinoor 308 6-8 7-8
New Great 151-4
Podar 130
Simplex 172-4 72 72-4
Standard 316-4 15 16-4
Svadeshi 255-8 56-8 54-8 56-8
Tata Mill 43 43-4
Scindia 13-9 13-8 13-9 13-8-6

BANKS—
Baroda 111-4
Central 66
Central New 67-8
Imperial 1840
India 159-8
Union 6-8
U. Commercial 35-12

ELECTRICS—
Ahmedabad 110-10 10-15 10-10
Amalgamated 10-13
Andhra 1460
Suburban 127-8 28-2
Surat 125
Hydro 155
Hydro. Pref. 126-4
Power 1542-8

INSURANCE—
B.I.C. 14-12
New India 40-8 40-4
Vulcan 11-12

STEELS—
I. Iron 23-7 23-9-6
Tata Defd. 193-12 6-4 2-8 8-12 7-8
Tata Ord. 327-8 29-12
Tata 2nd 133-4

MISCELLANEOUS—
Alcock 293-12
A Cement 171-8 71-12 71 71-12
Belapur 230-8 30 31-8
B. B. Old 357-8 56-14 58-12
B. B. New 131-4
B. B. Petrol 1-2-6 1-3
B.I.C. 8-3 8-3-6 8-3
I. Copper 2-13-3
Rayon 109 8-12
Rayon Pref. 73-8
P. Const. 83 82-8 83
Shivrajpur 57-4 57 57-4
Tata Chem. 9-4 9-2 9-3
Tata Oil 32-8
Walchandnagar 141-4

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Today being "Ashadi Chaudash" the local produce market was entirely closed.

Indore Bullion Market

INDORE, July 25 (UPI).

The following are today's official closing quotations:

Silver opening Rs. 152-5, Closing Rs. 152-2-6, Highest Rs. 152-10, Lowest Rs. 151-15.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 25.

The bullion market was steady with limited business. Traders were interested in transfer business and Silver budla was Rs. 2-12 under the current settlement.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 155 and declined at Rs. 154-12 under small selling. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 154-12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 86-8 and declined at Rs. 86-6. New Vaida was placed at Rs. 85-12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 86-6 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 57-10.

Later on the market was quiet and closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	154	6	0
Forward	154	6	0
Ready Gold	86	8	0
Forward	86	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The local forward cotton market was quiet today under scattered selling in August delivery. In case any attempt is made by bull operators to corner the market about 25 to 30 thousand bales will be tendered. There is much time left for such a move.

At the opening August delivery was quoted at Rs. 705 against yesterday's close at Rs. 703-8. There was moderate liquidation and August declined at Rs. 701. February delivery opened at Rs. 668 and quietened at Rs. 667.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. August	700	0	0
I.C.C. February	665	8	0

Government Loans

BOMBAY, July 25.

2½ p.c. 1954	..	98	8
2½ p.c. 195b	..	98	6
2½ p.c. 1961	..	93	8
2½ p.c. 1960	..	93	8
2¾ p.c. 1976	..	82	12
3 p.c. 1976 Com.	..	82	4
3 p.c. 1958	..	98	6
3 p.c. 1958	..	98	3
3 p.c. 1959-61	..	96	3
3 p.c. 1963-65	..	92	6
3 p.c. 1964	..	92	7
3 p.c. 1966-68	..	90	3
3 p.c. 1970-75	..	86	6
3½ p.c. 1954-59	..	100	4
2½ p.c. 1961		98.	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	..	102	3
4½ p.c. 1955-60	..	103	3
4½ p.c. 1958-68	..	105	2
STATE LOANS			
4 p.c. Bombay		100	0
4 p.c. Bombay 1964	..	100	6
4 p.c. Madras 1964	..	100	4
4 p.c. Bengal 1964	..	100	6
3 p.c. U.P. 1954	..	100	2
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	..	98	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	..	97	12
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	..	95	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	..	99	1
2¾ p.c. U.P. 1961	..	91	0
2¾ p.c. Madras 1961	..	91	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1955-56	..	100	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1961	..	90	14
3 p.c. C. P. 1958	..	97	0
3½ p.c. Bom. Muni.	..	86	12
3½ p.c. Bom. Muni. 1965	..	91	12
5 p.c. Bom. Muni.	..	105	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni.	..	102	12

HESSIAN MARKET

BOMBAY, July 25.

D. W. Bags	Rs.	86	0 0
July Sept.	Rs.	88	8 0
Oct. Dec.	Rs.	89	8 0
Liverpool	Rs.	122	8 0
B. Twill	Rs.	108	0 0
Twine	Rs.	44	8 0
45 x 11 Ready	Pies	100½	
July Sept.	Pies	98½	
Oct. Dec.	Pies	97½	
50 x 10 Ready	Pies	84	
40 x 7½ Ready	Pies	66	

Mercury & Cloves

BOMBAY, July 25.

Mercury Ready	440
Ashad	430
Shravan	432
Cloves	505
Cassia Ready	54-4
Ashad	52
Shravan	52-8

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, July 25.

Ashad	2450 to 2480
Shravan	2150 to 2180
Bhadarva	2020 to 2050

Hapur Market

HAPUR, July 25.
(From Our Correspondent)

Futures silver Rs. 153-1, Peas Bhadon Rs. 15-3-6, Arhar Bhadon Rs. 15-2, Urd Maha Rs. 18-4-6, Guwar Maha Rs. 10-9, Ready Wheat Rs. 16-12 to 18-8, Gram Rs. 16-4, Barley Rs. 12-8, Bejhar Rs. 12-14, Maize Rs. 13-8, Bajra Rs. 13-4, Guwar Rs. 13-8, Rice Basmati Rs. 35, Hansraj Rs. 31, Ela Rs. 29, Coarse Rs. 23, Peas Rs. 15, Arhar Rs. 14-11, Urd Rs. 22 to Rs. 23, Moong Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 22, Masoor Rs. 17 to Rs. 20, Peas White Rs. 16 to Rs. 19, Matar Dal Rs. 17, Arhar Dal Rs. 19, Oats Rs. 12, Methi Rs. 18.

Trade stocks wheat Rs. 87, Peas Rs. 78, Arhar Rs. 40, Barley Rs. 5, Bejhar Rs. 14, Khatties.

Gur Pansera Dry Rs. 20, Wet Rs. 18-4, Crystle Wholesale Mill delivery ready Jaswant Rs. 29-8, Simbhaoli Rs. 29-12, Daurala Rs. 30-4, Mansoorpur Rs. 30 to 30-8, Amroaha Rs. 29-2, Bijor Rs. 29-2, Sehora Rs. 29-5, Retail Rs. 32, Khandsari Rs. 28 to 32.

Oilseeds Sarson Rs. 27, Aramira Rs. 22 to 24, Groundnut Rs. 18 to 22, Vegetable Products Rs. 43, Deccani Cottonseed Rs. 14-12, Mustard Oil Rs. 69, Linseed oil Rs. 66, Groundnut oil Rs. 78, Oilcake Rs. 9-8, Bardana Laldhari Rs. 72, Sufeddhari Rs. 92 to 94, Kalidhari Rs. 114, Half bars Calcutta Rs. 47, Sajanwa Rs. 49, Sutli Rs. 40-8.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 17th July:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	14,31,47,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	521,36,60,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	2,08,50,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	326,43,30,000
Cash in India	31,38,50,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	39,79,62,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	12,08,28,000
Money at call and short notice in India	19,12,61,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	313,70,14,000
Advances in India	442,59,16,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	52,04,88,000

Cotton Stock In Bombay

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 23rd July 1953	386,831
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 23rd July 1953	11,19,230
Same period last year	8,96,615
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd July 1953.	4,86,334
Same time last year	6,01,694

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, July 25.

Coiryarn beypore Rs. 120 to 130, quilandy Rs. 150 to 160 Fibre Garbled, Rs. 100, Ungarbled Rs. 80 Coconuts Raw Rs. 125 to 132/8, Unhusked Rs. 132/8 to 140, Dry Rs. 165 to 172/8, Coconutoil Rs. 585, Copra Office Rs. 400, Dilpasand Rs. 425, Madras Nottam Rs. 430, Pepper Wynaad Rs. 3,000, Country Rs. 2,900, Dryginger Chernad Rs. 420, Ernad Rs. 400, Coffee Robusta Rs. 160, Timber Pali Rs. 55 to 65, Junglewood Rs. 35 to 40, Vellapine Rs. 60 to 65, Benteak Rs. 40 to 45, Teak Rs. 90 to 115, Mango Rs. 3-2 to 3-4, Teak Rs. 20 to 22/8, Rosewood Rs. 20 to 22-8.

NON-FERROUS METALS

BOMBAY, July 25.

We give below today's quotations both Ready and Forward in respect of the following Non-ferrous Metals:

Copper Ingots: Ready Rs. 164-8, July 162-8, Aug. 151-4.

Zinc: Ready Rs. 54, July 53-8, Aug. 53-8.

Lead: Ready Rs. 65, July 63-12, Aug. 63-8.

Tin: Ready Rs. 100-4, July 99-8, Aug. 99-8.

talking of BOOKS

Secret Of Andre Gide's Success

TWO TRANSLATIONS IN ENGLISH REVIEWED

STRAIT IS THE GATE: BY Andre Gide, Penguin Books, London. Pages 143, 2s. Translated from the French by Dorothy Bussy.

L'IMMORALISTE. By Andre Gide, Cassell and Co. Ltd., London. Translated from the French by Dorothy Bussy.

BY one of the strange paradoxes of literature, the reputation of Andre Gide, eminent French writer and Nobel Prize winner for literature in 1947 did not percolate into England till the forties of this century — some twenty years after his books had become best-sellers in almost every country in the world.

The reason is not so easy to understand. Perhaps Gide's unorthdox belief and the violent attacks made upon him as a corrupter of youth found little favour with the prudish public of the day. To-day, however, there is a definite swing of opinion. The four volumes of his Journal and the 1947 translation of his masterpiece 'Fruits of the Earth' have finally opened the eyes of the English-speaking people to Gide's many astounding qualities as a writer. These qualities are so numerous, so diverse and so contradictory that each successive book seems strangely unlike its predecessor.

Latest to join the list of brilliant Gidian literature are two fascinating translations, "L'Immoraliste", translated for the first time in twenty-five years and hitherto unprocurable in English, and the novelette "Strait is the Gate" in its first popular edition. Both these looks are written in the first person and contain psychological touches of extreme subtlety and passages of great poetic beauty. But there the comparison seems to end. The view of life presented in each is entirely different.

ETERNAL POSER

'Strait is the Gate' presents a very human theme—young love blighted and turned to tragedy by the sense of religious dedication in the beloved. Alissa Bucolin, allured by what she believes to be the call of virtue and the voice of God, finds herself unable to respond wholeheartedly to the devotion of her young cousin Jerome. He on his part, driven by a pure, deathless love, is unable to understand completely and right to the end the menace of her sublime virtue. The triangle is completed and further complicated by the beautiful vivacious Julliette, Alissa's younger sister, who is also in love with Jerome but contracts a loveless marriage to leave the way for her sister. But the exquisite Alissa still evades a definite engagement with Jerome; she cannot give up her aspirations to a higher life and unwittingly breaks her beloved's heart. The end is tragic—Alissa dies alone in the throes of doubt and disillusionment, almost asking herself the question the reader does, What then is right and what is wrong?

Around these three characters revolves the story. The minor ones, aunts, cousins and friends, being mere slight, though vivid sketches. There are no events, no dramatic scenes, all flows on gently and normally as in the everyday life of a country gentleman's family. And yet just below the surface, Gide, by his exquisite art, makes the reader constantly feel the secret tremor of relentlessly approaching fate, of Alissa's inexplicable perverseness, and of Jerome's virtuous submissiveness.

The scene is set for the end in Jerome's first recollections. "I never sought more directly to possess her whom as a child I had sought only to deserve. Work, efforts, pious acts, I offered them all up mystically to Alissa and invented a refinement of virtue by which I often left her in ignorance of what I had done only for her sake." The young lovers are parted for almost two years, a self-imposed parting that seems endless to Alissa. And yet, when they meet again it is with awkwardness, a feeling of being in a false position, a dumbness that cannot be conquered. Alissa sends her lover away with the heart-broken cry, "No Jerome it must not suffice us. I cannot take this delicious contentment for the true one." Slowly but surely the dream comes to an end. We meet a changed, older Alissa with all obliteration of poetry from her face. For Jerome it is the realisation of the end. "The Alissa that I had loved, that I still loved was no more. What sense was there in persisting in a love without object?"

NARROW PATH

The psychological study reaches its most perfect expression in the Journal recording Alissa's last moments. "Lord, that we might advance towards Thee, Jerome and I together each beside the other, each helping the other, that we might walk along the way of life like two pilgrims of whom one says at times to the other, Lean on me, brother, if you are weary. But no, the way thou teachest, O Lord, is a narrow way, so narrow that we cannot walk in it abreast ....What has happened? What did I say to him? Why do I always want to exaggerate my virtue to him? What can be the worth of a virtue which my whole heart denies?" And then the last words, "It was the sudden and disenchanting illumination of my life. I was seized with the fear. Even now I am writing to reassure myself, O, Lord, may I reach the end without blasphemy ....I should like to die now, quickly, before again realising that I am alone."....

All that is left to Jerome is to remain true to an idea. In a perfect falling close some ten years later Juliette asks the despairing question, "Then you think one can keep a hopeless love in one's heart for so long as that? And that life can breathe upon it every day without extinguishing it?" The question remains unanswered.

SECRET OF SUCCESS

Gide refuses to comment. Accounting for the real secret of the success of this novelette, which on its publication in France over forty years ago set a standard for the short novel which has not yet been excelled, Dorothy Bussy says, "It has a lucid clarity, a simplicity, a directness, a beauty and sweetness of thought and a musical expression which Gide has rarely equalled. Here he almost attains what he often declared should be the chief, though no doubt unattainable quality of every artist, that of banalisation. "In fact, all in this book is equally ordinary and extraordinary. There is very little scenery, as in his other works. The story takes place mainly in the grey severity of a Normandy country house (Gide's own home) and later in the sun-bathed country of Province, which was his father's native land. But within these limits the style has a power to stir both the mind and the emotions. Here are Alissa's own feelings as she approaches the land of fruits, "I am almost scared that my feeling for nature should here become in spite of myself half pagan. And yet the kind of awe which oppressed me more and more was religious too."

L'Immoraliste

If La Porte Etroite is the tragedy of virtue, L'Immoraliste, which immediately preceded it, is essentially the tragedy of thoughtlessness, almost amounting to vice. Michael L'Immoraliste, encouraged by the plausible teaching of the wealthy cosmopolitan Menalque indulged his own sensual personality and relentlessly causes his wife's death. This crime, as he calls it, he commits unwittingly, almost against his better nature. In fact so sympathetic is the author's delineation of his character that we almost seem to be aware of every shade of his mind, every emotion he experiences.

We see him as a bookish, young scholar in his twenties, almost an adolescent at heart, who owing to his father's dying wishes finds himself saddled with an inexperienced, timid wife Marceline. However, despite his boyish doubts and fears, Michele succumbs to Marceline's charms and in his love for her finds new and unexpected joys awaiting him. Their happiness is short-lived. Marceline contracts the dread disease of tuberculosis. Michele, driven by an inner urge, a restlessness he can scarce understand, a mad search for the wondrous gifts of life and nature careens through half the Continent. With him he drags his ailing wife, away from the life-giving mountains to the warm lands of the South which spell life for him and death for her. The end brings nothing more than a future repentance for him, with the author neither condemning nor vindicating the action of his hero. In fact he shows no more approval for Michele's actions than for Alissa's in 'Strait Is The Gate.' He is just the faithful recorder who prizes above all other things freedom of thought.

L'Immoraliste is in one respect more interesting than his other works except the Journal. It presents quite a few autobiographical touches and many of the conflicting emotions which Gide himself experienced as a young man. A fatherless child, he was brought up in strict seclusion by his devoted mother, whose chief idea was to keep him from all knowledge of evil. His love of reading, of poetry and of music began very early, and formed the basis for much of the poetic beauty of the style of his great works. Nowhere is this style more perfect than in L'Immoraliste — the background is Europe and the magnificent descriptions seem to flow easily from his pen in lyrical flights of the loveliest prose. In fact Gide like Michele was a great traveller who knew and loved Europe and the Near East well and had spent many fascinating days amid the charms and enlightenments of Tunis and Biskra and the heights of Switzerland.

WITH OSCAR WILDE

One other incident in Gide's life is reflected here — his meeting with Oscar Wilde, the brilliant Menalque of the story and the most controversial figure of the eighteen nineties. This meeting was no doubt an important, though accidental episode in his life. Although it cannot be definitely said that Wilde had any moral or intellectual influence on Gide, the tragedy of the Englishman's situation greatly touched him.

The latest versions of Strait is the Gate and L'Immoraliste owe much of their charm to the excellence of Dorothy Bussy's translations which are not only faithful to the original, but retain the mood of the writer. It can be best explained in his own words written in 1918, "Even if it leads to honour and glory I detest following a road already laid out. I like chance, adventure, the unknown, I like not to be where I am expected to be—for it allows me to be where I please and to be left in peace there. What I prize above all other things is to be able to think in freedom."

P.D.

VISUALISING MELODIES

RAGAMALA PAINTINGS FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM

A unique set of Ragamala Paintings is among the objects of art recently acquired by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for the National Museum.

The relation between music, which has the power of pictorial evocation and pictures which attempt to seize the moods of melodic sequences, has created interesting types of art all the world over. For example, what has been called programme music in the European tradition is really the painting of scenes and narration of stories by means of melody. It is not the highest type of music. Thus, Beethoven, one of the greatest figures of the European musical tradition, in his Pastoral Symphony, goes to the countryside for inspiration and paints the advent and passing away of a thunder storm in terms of pure sound. Europe also shows the reverse tradition of visualising music. An authority on music has cited the fifteenth century Monk Adam of Fulda, who gives an account of statuaries, which were conceived as images of different musical modes.

Musical Modes

The emphasis on the divine origin of beauty and art in Indian aesthetics led to the tendency even in the early phase of the evolution of Indian music, to the visualisation of musical modes as personified beings. "The six Ragas and the thirty-six Raginis with their beautiful bodies emanated from the abode of Brahma, the Transcendental Being, and sing hymns in honour of Brahma himself," says Pancham Sara Samhita, the text attributed to Narada, the great legendary interpreter of Indian music. Perfection in technique came only to those who clearly visualized these forms in meditation.

For meditating on the intrinsic form of the modes, the ancient texts and writers like Kohalacharya have prescribed an esoteric clue for each Raga and Ragini. Two kinds of forms emerge from this meditative discipline: an abstract, conceptual 'Devamaya' form and a concrete, sensuous 'Nadamaya' form. The first form seems to be religious in its iconography. It has also influential pictorial visualisation.

Rag Bhairava is usually represented in the form of Siva, so-called. But in inspiring paintings, the 'Nadamaya' form has played a far more important part, for it seems to be a more direct personification of the sensuous and emotional qualities of the melodic structure.

For example, Narada, in his Sangit Makarand prescribes what modes are appropriate for each season and each main division of the day. Thus the Vasant which was to be sung in honour of spring could not but be influenced in its pictorial visualisation by the seasonal paintings dealing with spring.

The Nayika lore arose as a slightly sophisticated courtly tradition giving exquisite feminine profiles in the romantic moments of expectation, union with the beloved or separation. The Hindi poets of the Nayika lore excelled in the description of love as expressed in the six seasons. Nayika literature and paintings thus linked up with the seasonal tradition. It also coalesced with the Ragamala tradition aided by the convenient myth that one of the five consorts of all the six main Ragas is a Virahini (separated) Nayika. By the convergence of all these traditions, Ragamala paintings, in course of time, lost their earlier rigorous exactitude in symbolism and became luminous pastoral scenes, depicting nature in the gaiety of spring or in the anger of a monsoon storm, following with a sensuous eye every exquisite mood of lovely women and above all evoking as a distant echo the volatile essence of music, its limpid gaiety and profound yearning.

80 Miniatures

The set acquired by the Ministry of Education consists of eighty miniatures. The familiar themes of Rajput paintings recur here—dancing in celebration of the advent of spring, greeting the early sun rising above the rim of the hills, hailing the rain-laden monsoon clouds after the scorching heat of the summer. The handsome wayfarer halts where a pretty damsel is drawing water from a village well. There are little elegant cameos of women at her toilet and occasionally a poignant note is struck when the warrior bids farewell to his wife. The fineness of the brush-work comes out in the treatment of the elegant profiles, the dark tresses of women, beards of dignitaries, while the bright costumes, floral motifs and architectural details express a vivid sense of colour.

This set was acquired on the recommendation of the Art Purchase Committee of the National Art Treasures Fund. This Committee has been constituted for making recommendations regarding acquisitions for the National Museum and the National Art Gallery. The Committee meets periodically for considering paintings, illuminated manuscripts, sculptures, textiles and other art objects submitted for the purpose.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

MANY an old sundial bears the motto 'I count only the sunlit.' The meaning is that without the sun the dial cannot tell the time, and the moral is almost as clear because it tells us that the sunshine hours of happiness are those which we should keep in memory.

Yet there is another lesson which the sundial's motto teaches, and it is that the sunny hours are those which life and health most need. You can very well realize the sad plight of a bookless house where no light from within brightens the mind. The sunless house where no light from without shines upon the body is in almost as bad a way, because without sunlight there cannot be a sound body to preserve a sound mind. Each depends on the other. Yet how many unhappy, sunless houses there are!

Nothing is more needful to us than sunlight. The only living things that do not want it are *the germs of disease. They shudder from it. They cannot live in* it. The bogeys of influenza and tuberculosis and their kin haunt the shadows.

Light In Homes

Sunlight brings fresh air in its train. It shows up the dirt which tries to hide itself in the dark corners and makes it ashamed of itself. The sunless house is a dark house, a stuffy house, a dirty house, a dismal house. Let there be light in the homes of our people.

There is a proverb which says that in the room where the sunshine comes the doctor never has to visit. That is, perhaps, too hopeful a view of what the Sun can do to keep us in health, but the spirit of it is right enough.

Many doctors prescribe the power of the Sun for healing. At some places the poor babies, who are born into a world where there is not enough food to eat, are helped to grow up by being put out in the sun. It puts flesh and blood and even bones into rickety babies. Diseases brought on by a deficiency of the right food are outnumbered by the diseases caused by a deficiency of sunlight.

If all the slums and dark places where dirt and smoke defy the light of day could be sunned properly, the world would be filled with millions more healthy children to grow up to be happy people.

The Sunlit Town is one of the hopes of the future, when the light of reason has so shone on men that they will turn away from hating and quarrelling, and will try to make the world better to live in. But the first step to it is the Sunlit House.

The Madman

By GURDIAL MALLIK

"Why is that bird hovering over my abode and crying so piteously"? asked the Master, in an angry tone, of his servants.

The servants looked at one another and remained silent.

The Master repeated his question and threatened to dismiss them if they refused any longer to reply.

Then the oldest among them stepped forward, bowed to the Master and said, "Sire, your son shot dead the mate of the bird this morning and ever since it has been hovering overhead and crying continuously."

The Master's eyes became red with wrath, but he did not utter a single word of condemnation, so great was the love he bore to his only son.

Just then his grand-daughter came in. She jumped on his knees and, looking into his face said, "Grandpa, what's the matter with you to-day? Why are you so angry?"

"Because your father has killed the mate of that bird crying overhead," replied the grandpa.

"Why did he do so, grandpa?"

"You had better ask him yourself."

The grand-daughter, who was a child of five years of age, went straight to her father and inquired of him the reason why he had shot dead the poor bird.

"Because the bird was mad," replied the father.

The child then went away and reported to the grandpa what her father had told her.

Thereupon the grandfather rejoined: "Go and tell your father that it is he who is mad."

The child conveyed his message to the father.

The father was filled with shame, while her own heart went out to the bird crying above in the sky, as if it were appealing to the Spirit of Love, called God, for justice.

IN FITTING ROLE

Sumati as village farmer's daughter. How cute she looks!

Belling The Cat

By VIMLA DESAI

Once upon a time a lot of little mice came together to decide how they could rid themselves of their enemy, the cat.

By and by a young mouse came forward.

"We will get a bell," he said, "and hang it round her neck. Then we shall always be able to escape when we hear her coming."

The other mice thought it a splendid idea, and told the young mouse how clever he was to have thought of it.

But suddenly an old mouse stood up, and asked:

"Who is going to bell the cat?"

A Tumbler Through Another

Select two tumblers of exactly the same pattern and considerably larger at the top than the bottom —so much so indeed that either tumbler will fit at least half-way into the other. Sit in a chair so that the falling tumbler may fall softly into the lap.

Hold one tumbler between the thumb and second finger of the left hand. Then play the other tumbler with the right hand several times, in and out of the left hand tumbler between the thumb and first finger of the left hand, while the other or lower glass drops into the lap.

This trick is worth any amount of practice to achieve it. It would be desirable to get a tin-man to make a couple of common tumbler-shaped tin cups to practise with.

Making A Ball

Cut two circles of thin cardboard two inches across, making a hole in the middle as big as a rupee. These we call our frames.

Place the frames together, and wind the wool through the hole and over the edge of the circle, till it is covered, so that there is no room to get any more wool on.

Push the point of the scissors in between the frames, and cut the wool all the way round the outer edge, exposing the frames to view once more. Now insert a string between them, and tie it tightly round the wool imprisoned there. Then cut the frames away, and shape the ball with your hands, snipping it into a perfect round with scissors.

BARI CHILDREN WITH KASHMIR RULER

Bihar Balkan-ji-Bari children in Kashmir with the Sadr-i-Riyasat.

Bribe Helps

Mother: "Well, Rahim, what did you do with the four annas I gave you as a reward for taking your medicine?"

Rahim: "I brought a chocolate for two annas and gave Fatima the other two annas for taking the medicine for me."

A Riddle

I am a creature most useful and active and known
Of any that daily progress through the town,
Take from me one letter and yet my good name,
In spite of this loss will continue the same,
Take from me two letters and still you will see,
That precisely the same as before I shall be,
Nay, take from me three, take six, or take more,
Yet still I continue the same as before,
Nay, every letter I've got, you may rob,
My name you'll not alter, nor shorten the job.
Answer: A POSTMAN.

Try Your Strength

Get two friends, each to hold one end of a short length of rope. They must pull on the ends as tightly as possible so as to keep the rope quite taut.

Take a piece of strong twine and tie one end to the 'centre' of the rope. Take the other end of the twine and gently pull it.

No matter how taut the rope may be, it is impossible to prevent it being drawn out of a straight line.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel pleased to be enrolled in this premier All-India Children's Association.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes,

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

LAST DITCH BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

(Continued From Page 5, Col. 5)

money from Pandharpur, from some trust fund, when through a careless woman at Poona and consequently her acquaintance, who was the wife of a Poona Jamadar, Major Daniel got the clue to the hitherto unknown whereabouts of Vasudeo Balvant and with a picked posse of subordinates he left Poona for Hyderabad on 16th July, 1879. He met the Resident at Hyderabad who contacted the Nizam. The Nizam promised all possible help against the pioneer of the Indian revolutionaries and his officers prepared themselves to execute his word in a minute. His Police Commissioner Abdul Hakk and Daniel raised a battalion of hundred 'Swars' and double that number of constables and with Daniel reached Gulburga. The pursuit of Vasudeo Balvant on the frontiers of the Nizam's territory and British India had all the romantic elements of an episode in a novel. Daniel discarded personal comforts and raced against time through the region flooded by rains "swift" as the storm, terrible as fate, relentless as death," as "Daily Telegraph" London described his pursuit afterwards to capture the first rebel against the British Raj, by the other route, with half of the aforesaid party. The other half travelled along the road to Gangapur.

The Chase

Both the parties met on the way back to Gulbarga, when Daniel was informed by Abdul Hakk of his findings at Gangapur, including Vasudeo's departure for Pandharpur. On receipt of the news of Daniel's chase, though his emissaries, Vasudeo Balvant also decided to trick his adversary. He was running high temperature and travelling with a bare kit, with only one confident Gopal Moreshvar. He was armed with his favourite sword and bountiful self-confidence! On July 17 when he riched the river Bhima, then in full spate, he forced the solitary boatman, under threat of swimming across to take him to the other side. Daniel was close upon his heels on the Bhima and he also equipped his horses with buoying floats, obtained from the local fishermen, and with great determination rushed into the river. Once on the other bank, he went on receiving the news in each village about two men having passed through the village barely twelve hours before. Vasudeo Balvant left a village and Daniel on horse back entered it after twelve hours!

The pursuit was going on in this fashion, for forty-two hours, when Vasudeo Balvant, tired and exhausted on the night of 20th July, entered the village of Devar-Navadgi, six miles within the boundary of Bijapur district. There was an ancient Buddhist Vihar carved in the rocks at this village which was full of travellers sleeping there on the rainy night. Daniel entered Devar Navadgi at midnight and proceeded to the Vihar. He threw a close ring of his armed forces round the Vihar and with a pistol and a searchlight in his hand saw the huddling crowd, amongst whom was a tall figure wrapped in a sheet. He went upto it and sure of its being that of Vasudeo Balvant, sat on its chest, putting the sword lying beside it, under his boot. Vasudeo Balvant felt the pressure of Daniel and in the heat of the fever, at first thought it to be a dream! But afterwards he realised, it was reality. Abdul Kakk had by that time captured Gopal Moreshvar, sleeping nearby, after a struggle.

Daniel then, exclaimed in joy, "Wasudeo Balvantji, had I not said I shall capture you? I have done it now!"

Vasudeo Balvant was still the bravest of Indian patriots and told Daniel in a defiant voice; "It does not redound to your bravery that you should have captured me stealthily. If you were to capture me when I was wide awake you would have won fame as a brave man. If you yet dare, set me free. We shall fight a duel and one who wins, let him be the victor!

"This challenge, in clear ringing tone in excellent English accents stunned Major Daniel. But he would not set his adversary free. Vasudeo Balvant then struggled hard to set himself free. But Daniel whistled to his men and they rushed in and bound the patriot in chains.

At the police station of the village, Vasudeo Balvant was searched when he was found to possess a revolver, his diary, his autobiography, a rosary of Rudraksha beads, a treatise on war written by him, the Government proclamation offering the reward for one who helps in his capture, his own counter-proclamations for the heads of the Governor and collectors, a personal letter he was drafting to the Bombay Governor, a brochure on the organisation, he intended to set up in the country after the monsoon, a summary of the rules for his conduct while fighting, and a manuscript copy of "The tenets for the ruler coming to power after a political revolution."

Daniel arranged for the escort of the prisoners to Poona by railway via Dudhni station in charge of Stephenson. But the local populace on the way to Dudhni booed the escort and refused provisions to them, in their love for the captured patriots, and the escort had to fast till they reached the Dudhni station!!

(To be continued)

An Indonesian Story

PRINCESS MUSTIKA

By H. BYVOET

TWICE IN THE DAYS OF OLD THE KING OF MADJALENGKA BECAME THE PROUD FATHER OF A SON; THE FIRST TIME IT WAS, WHEN HE ADOPTED SIRAGA AS HIS SON. THE SIRAGA WAS OF HUMBLE ORIGIN, BUT THE FATES DECREED, THAT HE SHOULD NOT SPEND HIS LIFE IN POVERTY AND SQUALOR. THE LITTLE URCHIN HAD WINNING MANNERS AND SO IT WAS NOT SURPRISING, THAT WHEN THE KING OF MADJALENGKA, MAHA MOHA, SET HIS ROYAL EYES ON HIM, HE SHOULD HAVE TAKEN AN INSTANT FANCY TO SIRAGA.

So King Maha Moha adopted this lad from the common people as a son, and what a better choice than Siraga. Later on the Almighty blessed the king with a male successor and heir.

The King's ANAK MAS, (adopted son). Siraga, welcomed the comfort and luxury of the new way of life, which luck had brought him.

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When Siraga reached manhood, King Maha Moha sent for him and commanded him to look for a suitable bride. ANAK MAS Siraga, lost no time in obeying the Royal command. And once again, the fates were kind to him. He married a princess of rare beauty and charm. Her name was Ratoo Mustika, and she was as faithful as she was beautiful.

She was an instant success, when she was presented in the Court by Siraga. So powerful was her undefinable charm, that she kindled the flame of desire in the hearts of even the King's elderly statesmen. King Maha Moha himself and also the crown Prince Simoha were smitten by the wistful spell emanating from Ratoo Mustika. But if they felt, that one so beautiful, could not also boast the virtue of fidelity, they were doomed to disappointment.

Now, as was already known by his subjects, King Maha Moha was just and wise. But it was also whispered in high places, that the king had the heart of a rogue and the mind of a good man. With each passing day, his desire to possess Ratoo Mustika grew. It gradually became an obsession.

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He commanded Siraga to his private hall in the Royal Kraton (palace). When his ANAK MAS was announced, the king led him on to the balcony. From there they could see the royal gardens. The King affectionately placed an arm around Siraga's shoulders and pointed to a coconut rat, which just had scaled up a coconut tree and was going for one of the coconuts.

He confidently rumbled "Brave Siraga, I wish thou should find such a coconut rat for me—but it must be bearded."

Siraga did not question his monarch's command and took leave with a namaste to his Royal Highness.

On way home, he was filled with misgivings. He sensed a trick in the King's request. Why did King Maha Moha want him out of the way? He battled with the obvious answer, for he was not unmindful of the coveteous glances that were cast by the King on Ratoo Mustika, but he banished the evil thought from his mind. His adopted father, he felt sure, would not abuse their relationship.

But Ratoo Mustika, Siraga's wife was not as trusting as her spouse. She was well acquainted with the intrigues and wiles of Court life and she counselled Siraga not to go in search of the bearded coconut rat. She hid him in the house and artfully smiling, awaited the visits of her many silent admirers. Her intuition proved to be correct.

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As soon as the king's statesmen heard that Siraga was to leave home, they planned to date his wife. Stealthily and by devious ways and strategems, the Crown Prince Simoha, the Wazir Samaroo, the Mantri Predana (Prime Minister) Moontoo, the Wedana, the head of the district, the Djaksa Rasooma all sneaked into the abode of Ratoo Mustika. As the bees look for honey, they hummingly prayed for permission to visit the princess on some evening.

To their secret delight, she received each of them with a little more than polite cordiality.

Her artful, veiled eyes, seemed to hold forth the promise of more intimate acquaintance. Each of the six lovers congratulated himself on his success and jealously guarded his secret from his neighbours. But they did not know, that Princess Ratoo Mustika had dated them on the same evening, leaving about half an hour between each contestant. She was just that bit smarter, than the king and his counsellors.

Wedana Katoon came to Ratoo Mustika's palace that evening, all gay and a smile hovering about his lips. She received him gracefully and appeared to encourage his attentions. But just as he was warming to his subject, footsteps were heard in the distance and Ratoo Mustika had little difficulty in persuading the Wedana Katoon, who was mortally afraid of scandal, to conceal himself in a big antique clothes chest. Wedana Katoon was a patient and discreet man. He had barely entered the box assisted by Ratoo Mustika, when there was a knock on the door. He thanked his lucky stars, that Ratoo Mustika was as artful, as she was beautiful.

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The Ratoo (Princess) found her next admirer, Djaksa (judge) Rasoona a little more difficult to handle, than his predecessor. It was not easy to deceive one, who had spent a lifetime, sifting truth from falsehood. He sniffed the nice perfumes in the princess's hall and was as obstinate and purposeful as a bull in a spring meadow. Ratoo Mustika stood before the clumsy, bald-headed Djaksa nervously twisting her handkerchief, when she heard the confident tread of the Mantri Predana (Prime Minister). It seemed as though the game was up and all the scheming was in vain. But the Djaksa turned out to be more agile, than she expected a man of his age and weight to be. He bounded on her suggestion into the bedroom and squeezed himself under the bridal bed of Siraga and Ratoo Mustika, a few seconds before she admitted the Mantri Predana Moontoo.

She entertained the Mantri Predana with rare charm. He fancied they made a pretty picture on the ottoman. Her nearness disturbed him. How he longed to grasp all her loveliness to him. However his desires were never fulfilled; for the pair on the ottoman soon heard the heavy footsteps of Wazir Samaroo.

They sounded familiar to the Mantri Predana Moontoo. So he speedily agreed, being an outstanding statesman to Ratoo Mustika's suggestion, that he should betake himself to the kitchen and busy himself cleaning pots and pans. So when Wazir Samaroo entered, he suspected nothing. But before he could even get on comfortably he made a dive for the chicken cot, as he heard the light-hearted tread of the crown-prince.

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The crown prince Simoha's entrance was a noisy one. He bounded into the room and almost swept Ratoo Mustika in his arms. A hotheaded young man, he believed in action not in words. She found it an extremely difficult task to avoid his outstretched hands. But a happy thought struck her. The crown prince Simoha was considered to be the tallest man in Madjalengka and was quite proud of this distinction. So she tricked him in talking about it. He welcomed the topic and expanded on it, forgetting his passionate desires for the nonce.

To give the object of his affection a graphic idea of his long stature, he ranged himself along side a lamp post. Just then, the imperious knock of the king of Madjalengka was heard on the outer gate. The princess hastened to let him in, while the crown prince, in a moment of inspiration, draped himself around the lamp post. He was so thin, that he passed as a novel piece of furniture.

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King Maha Moha was received gushingly. He had a sad stern face, but was not without a sense of humour. He teased and cajoled the princess. He found her very entertaining, but was not quite sure whether she was deceiving him or not. She was busy thinking out which way her Royal lover would take for the attack on the BENTENG (fort), when the stillness of the night was rent by a blood-curdling shriek. The king shot up from his seat like a MERTJONG (a fire works rocket) and his crown, which was precariously perched on his head, almost toppled off. But he lost neither his wit nor his crown, and under cover of darkness—because the crown prince had dropped the lamp—the king made his getaway, but not before King Maha Moha discovered that Wazir Samaroo and Mantri Predana Moontoo were also in full flight. Their fear was all the greater, because they heard ANAK MAS Siraga cry out "Mustika, what is the matter."

For all they knew, he was miles away in search of a bearded coconut rat. So they lost no time in running away from the palace of Ratoo Mustika.

He confidently rumbled: "Brave Siraga, I wish thou should find such a coconut rat for me—but it must be bearded."

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The next morning the king was in a strange mood. The news that Siraga sought an audience infuriated him all the more. However, he had the young man admitted. Siraga entered having the antique clothes chest brought inside. Barely it was put down when the king asked him "what is the meaning of all this?"

In his most obedient voice Siraga explained, "I just got the animal you wanted, Sire."

The king then commanded his counsellors, the crown prince Simoha, the Wazir Samaroo, the Mantri Predana Moontoo and the Djaksa Rasooma to see what was in the chest. He had no interest left in bearded coconut rats, or any other animal for that matter.

Promptly opening it, they peered inside and were astonished by what they saw. Lying in the chest in a dishevelled state was the poor Wedana Katoon who had spent a most uncomfortable night. The sight of the grinning counsellors did not improve his humour. In a sotto voce he warned them, that if they so much as breathed a word about this incident, he would expose every one of them. As none of them were free from guilt, because each had in turn been tricked by Ratoo Mustika, they were compelled to hold their peace. Nevertheless, they were resolved that the king should not know of their unhappy evening and so they quickly locked the chest.

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Seeing them coming back, the King asked them if it really did contain a bearded coconut rat. They bowed politely and with one voice answered, "Your Majesty being such a wise ruler, it does not behove us, your humble servants, to judge such an important matter."

With an impatient gesture, King Maha Moha leapt from his throne and rushed angrily to the chest. He flung it open and was amazed to gaze at the Wedana Kantoon, whose face was now purple with supressed rage. But the king's sense of humour did not desert him.

Peering closely at the Wedana Kantoon, he nodded his royal head and uttered the celebrated words in Madjalengka, "Yes, yes, this is truly the coconut rat with the beard, for which I was looking."

Ratoo Mustika and Siraga solved the mystery later. It transpired that the Mantri Predana Moontoo found his kitchen work thirsty. Seeing a coconut suggested a drink. But how to break it? Then he spotted the bald dome of the Djaksa Rasooma, which shone out from under the bed. He mistook the glossy object for a stone and banged the coconut hard on it. When it came into sharp contact the Djaksa Rasooma let out that awful shriek, that sent the would-be lovers scurrying out of Ratoo Mustika's abode and left Siraga with a bearded coconut rat to present to the King!

Wedana Katoon had barely entered the box assisted by Ratoo Mustika.

WAKING DREAMS

I HEARD birthpangs of Mother Earth
And the New Day's infant cry,
Wishfull dreams came crowding in
As I watched the old Night die.

That....
Peace came down to live on earth
And hate was buried deep,
And every element of war
Took a death leap.

The Big Prowlers — I mean, Big Powers
Gave up all discord,
Instead on matters big and small
Agreed with one accord.

Russia gave a bearhug, then
Went into rapturous bliss,
As America's arms encircled her
Then smack — Hollywood kiss!

"We consecrate this great union,"
Said Britain and La France,
Then all four Powers sang with joy
And did a merry dance.

General Chiang Kai-shek shook hands
With every Communists,
"Sickness, famines, inflation
United we'll resist."
Pakistan, India, embraced,
"With quarrels we are through."
In Palestine the Arab said:
"Hey, brother" to the Jew.
Everywhere colour bar was killed
All races saw the Light,
Lived in inter-racial harmony
Of black and brown and white.
Every home in U.S.A.
Welcomed Negro friends
The past was buried as each side
To the other made amends.
In South Africa colour bar
Was banned and ostracised,
And every White, including Malan,
With non-Whites fraternised.
But I woke up and my dreams were gone
Along with the sad old Night;
Into this topsy-turvy world
The New Day crept with fright.

By LATA K. PANJABI.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Soccer Session

REFEREE IS TOO STRICT

THE Soccer referee in Bombay may well be enlightened on the impressions a-ex-Committee member of the Western India Football Association has gained by witnessing some really first class soccer in Britain during the Coronation season.

The game in England is played at a very fast pace with well over a lakh of people getting their moneys worth for every second of the ninety minutes game. Mainly responsible for this is the very clever supervision of the game, with the blast from the whistle very seldom heard.

Only deliberate fouls or tackles; no waiting to take free kicks; no placing of the ball on the very spot the offence was committed or from where throw-ins are taken. These all go along way to speed up the game. Though, of course, soccer is played by professionals in England.

Bombay's referee is far too strict in the application of the rules. He whistles to every 'letter' in the book of rules. The game is thus slowed down considerably. Too often, he decides to consult the linesmen, being uncertain of his decision, because he fails to keep up with the speed of the game.

Referee Varadan's unnecessary whistling completely threw the very vital First Division Harwood League tie between Indian Navy and India Culture League out of gear. The Navy who started off well, went helter-skelter after couple of undue blowing up against them.

On the other hand, referee Godinho last Sunday when Tatas met I. C. L. displayed speed in his decisions and the game was consequently fast. The supervision of a match is really a very important factor; in fact, it is the very game itself.

The Club House

The Western India Football Association's Club House has come into the picture of late, on several occasions. Firstly, the I.C.L. incident which almost brought the committee to blows; Khan Bahadur Munshi ordered the team to use the players entrance to their dressing rooms, but they refused and what happened at the meeting? Nothing! Why? Because I.C.L. are the blue-eyed boys of the Cooperage.

Secondly, A F S T in his column objected to another member poking his fingers into the meat used for preparing dishes in the kitchen. What harm is there in a member making sure that good meat is used in eats provided for members? Surely every club has its kitchen to cater for its constituents. Of course, how come those antagonists do not feel guilty of bringing along their own sandwiches which is against the rules of the club.

Thirdly, the Amateur Athletic Federation will put into operation their plans for getting a 400-metre track which will necessitate the removal of the Club House.

IHF Meeting ...

On July 25, the Indian Hockey Federation Committee will meet in Bombay and several important decisions will be taken. The Schools National Hockey Championship the umpires central panel, the formation of a second Indian XI of youngsters.

New Look At BPHA

Several improvements are contemplated at the BPHA's Lloyd Reclamation Ground for the convenience of patrons, but with the new concrete benches in front of the west stands, a new look is presented. This had been possible due to the generosity of A.C.C.

Scribes Tourney

For the first time in the history of badminton in Bombay, the Bombay Suburban Tournament Committee have decided to hold a tournament for Sportcribes. Entries from also every newspaper, especially the English ones, but the vernacular papers have yet to join in.

Following badminton, a move is afoot to run a table tennis tournament under the auspices of the Bombay State Table Tennis Association Sportscribes are making news now themselves.

T. T. Furore

The students Y. M. C. A.—Hindu Gymkhana table tennis team championship tie caused a mild sensation, but luckily the offended side, the Y.M.C.A. withdrew their protest after they won. After Dicky Ratnagar, the referee awarded Hindu Gymkhana a point when the score was 20-19 and Arnold Aaron thought he had won as the ball touched the edge of the table after Thackersey had returned the shot, Dilip Sampat, the tournament secretary rushed down from the gallery and asked Yatin Vyas, the skipper of the offended side, to protest. Rather unusual and unsporting of one, who duty bound should take no sides.

The W.I.F.A Club House

A full view of the W.I.F.A. Club House with a referee seen walking towards the entrance which was the subject of an unwholesome incident. The Club house is also to be demolished very shortly for athletic track purposes. Members object to players parading before them without their shirts.

XAVIER'S TEAM GETS SET FOR TOURNEY

With this year's approaching tournament the chess activity in Bombay Colleges is in its third year of progress. The first tournament sponsored by the Bombay University was played in 1951 and the standard of chess which has showed steady progress is expected to be still higher.

Gwaldas Mohta was the first winner and Prabhakar Dhawle annexed the title in 1952, the former champion not participating in the event.

The St. Xavier's College is again taking efforts to win the coveted title. The College it may be recalled made a fine bid for the honours in both the years. Organised chess activity is to be seen only in this institution, thanks to Father Ballaguer who is a confirmed chess enthusiast. In last year's Inter-Club chess league the St. Xavier's College had sent in a team (the only college team) and the youngsters gave a really creditable performance in the event.

Gurudas Thadani who captained his college team had some very fine wins to his credit. This game had been neglected till 1951 in Bombay colleges but with the advent of this annual tourney it has received a fresh impetus.

With progress at this rate an Inter-University match say between the Bombay University and Poona Baroda or Ahmedabad Universities is not far off. It would be a step in the right direction if the University invites at least a joint team of these regional Universities for a challenge match.

Sicilian Defence

WHITE:- N. Kopayev
BLACK:- V. Alatorzev

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 4. Kt-B3, PxP; 5. KtxP, P-KR3; 6. B-K2, P-K3 (*1); 7. Castles, Q-B2 (*2); 8. P-QR4, P-QKt3 (*3); 9. P-B4, QKt-Q2 (*4); 10. B-B3, B-Kt2; 11. P-KKt4, Kt-B4; 12. Q-K2, B-K2; 13. Q-Kt2; Castles; 14. P-Kt5, Kt-K1 (*5); 15. B-K3, P-K4 (*6); 16. Kt (Q4) K2 (*7), B-KB3; 17. P-B5, B-Q1; 18. Q-Kt4, Q-Q2; 19. P-Kt3, P-Kt4 (*8); 20. PxP, PxP; 21. RxR, BxR; 22. BxKt (*9), PxB; 23. R-Q1, Kt-Q3; 24. KtxP, QxKt; 25. RxKt P-B5; 26. K-Kt2, K-R1 (*10); 27. Q-R5, B-K2; 28. R-Q1, PxP; 29. PxP, QxP; 30. R-Q7 (*11), B-Q1 (*12); 31. P-B6, Q-K3 (*13); 32. P-Kt6 (*14) P-R3; 33. QxPch (*15), PxQ; 34. P-Kt7ch (*16); K-Kt1; 35. PxR (Q) ch, KxQ; 36. RxBch, Q-K1; 37. RxQch and Black resigned.

(*1) Black palys the Scheveningen variation of the Sicilian Defence. Though difficult this line is very popular.

(*2) Black's Queen is posted on it's best square. One of Black's objectives in this variation is to control the Queen Bishop file.

(*3) Black prepares to develop his Bishop at Kt2, from where it will bear down on the long diagonal.

Will Exert Pressure

(*4) Evidently the Knight is headed for B4, and there in conjunction with the Bishop at Kt2, will exert pressure on the centre.

(*5) 14. ....., KKt-Q2 would be met by 15. B-Q2 threatening 16. P-Kt4, but not at once 15. P-Kt4, Kt-Kt6!

(*6) BLACK HAS LOST PATIENCE AND TRIES TO SEIZE THE INITIATIVE BY FORCE.

(*7) This is much stronger than the instinctive 16. Kt-B5. Now if 16. ....., PxP; 17. KtxP, and White is in full control of Q5.

(*8) Black insists on opening up the game and as usual it is better for the player who has developed more pieces.

*9) Now White wins a Pawn with delightful complications.

(*10) It would have been dangerous to regain the Pawn, as after 26. ...., PxP; 27. PxP, QxP; 28. P-B6, White has a vigorous attack.

(*11) The Rook has reached the seventh rank, but how does White break through?

(*12) Against 30. ...., R-K1; White wins a Pawn by 31. P-Kt6, PxP; 32. PxP, P-R3; 33. QxP.

*(*13) Of course not 31. ...., P-Kt3; 32. Q-R6, R-Kt1; 33. RxB, and White wins. The move actually made leads to an exquisite ending.*

(*14) Threatening 33. QxP mate. If 32. ...., BPxP; 33. PxPCh, K-Kt1; 34. QxPCh, KxQ; 35. PxR (Kt) Ch, followed by 36. Kt-xQ wins.

(*15) A spectacular sacrifice. The Knight Pawn will now advance with fatal effect.

(*16) On the reply 34. ...., K-R2 White takes a Kt instead of a Queen to bring about a double attack.

CARO-KANN DEFENCE
Played in 1939 at Leningrad
WHITE:—I. Kan.
BLACK:—V. Makogonov.

1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. PxP, PxP; 4. P-QB4 (*1), Kt-KB3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-K3 (*2); 6. Kt-B3, B-K2; 7. B-Kt5, Castles; 8. P-B5 (*3), P-QKt3; 9. P-QKt4, P-QR4; 10. P-QR3 (*4), Kt-K5; 11. BxB, QxB (*5), 12. Kt-QR4, RPxP; 13. RPxP, PxP (*6); 14. KtPxP, Q-R2 (*7); 15. B-Q3 (*8), Q-R4Ch (*9); 16. Kt-Q2, B-Q2; 17. B-B2, B-Kt4; 18. P-B3, Kt-B6 (*10); 19. Kt-Kt3, KtxQ; 20. KtxQ, Kt-K6 (*11); 21. K-Q2, KtxB; 22. KtxKt6, KtxR; 23. Kt-R, Kt-B3; 24. Kt-B7, KtxKt; 25. KtxB, R-Kt1; 26. Kt-Q6, R-Kt7Ch; 27. Kt-B3, R-Kt6Ch; 28. K-Q2, R-R6; 29. R-QKt1; Kt (R8)—Kt6Ch; 30. K-B3 KtxBPCh; 31. K-Kt4 (*12), R-Kt6Ch; 32. KxKt (R5), Kt-Kt2 Ch; and White resigned.

(*1) Known as the Panov-Botwinnik attack this says R. Fine "almost demolished the whole defence in 1931-35." Once Spielmann was completely bowled over by it in twelve moves against Botwinnik.

(*2) Objectively the better move may be 5. ...., Kt-B3 but Black wants to avoid difficulties arising from 6. B-Kt5, PxP; 7. P-Q5.

Strong Pawn Formation

(*3) If it can be maintained this is a strong Pawn formation. But if it can be undermined by ...., P-K4 or ...., P-QKt3 Black's position is better.

(*4) 10. Kt-QR4 is answered by 10. ...., KKt-Q2; 11. BxB, QxB. Then if 12. KtxP, Black wins a Pawn by 12. ...., KtxKt; 13. PxKt, QxPCh etc.

(*5) AN EXCHANGE OF KNIGHTS NOW WOULD BENEFIT BLACK.

(*6) If 14. QPxP, Q-B3; and Black's Queen has tremendous scope. Or if 14. KtxP, RxR, 15. QxR, Kt-QB3; 16. Q-Kt2, P-K4!

(*7) Black pins the Knight and threatens to win by 15. ...., B-Qt; 15. R-R2 cannot be played.

(*8) White has brought out his Bishop in order to protect his Knight by B-B2.

(*9) White cannot answer the check by 16. K-K2 on account of the reply 16. ...., B-Q2 menacing 17. ...., BxKt followed by the Knight fork at B6.

(*10) Attacking White's Queen, and the pinned Knight. White must not play 19. KtxKt, as after 19. ...., QxKt Black has two murderous threats.

(*11) White must lose a piece. The next dozen moves White tries to regain and Black tries to retain the extra piece.

(*12) The losing King attacks three pieces an unusual sight.

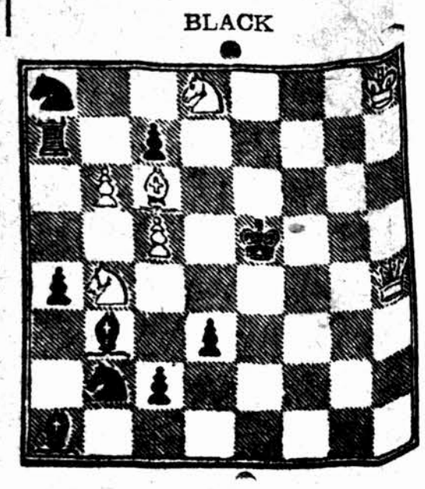
—Bhalchandrc V. Khare.

Chess

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 45

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 44 Keymove:—Q-Kt7.

STREAM-LINED TONGUE-TEASERS

SCHOOL-TEACHERS up and down the country were recently invited by the 'School-master' to submit new-style tongue-teasers. They coined these:

Three thrifty thrushes saved six thistle seeds.

She wore a cheap suede shabby swagger suit.

Many an anemone sees an enemy anemone.

Sidney sadly slipping sideways soon subsided safely on the sloping slippery surface.

She wishes to watch in which French dish the sixth witch washes the fifth fresh fish.

You must pack a black sack of natty nutty slack lacking musty dust.

MASTERPIECES OF BERNARD SHAW

(Continued from Page 2, col 1)

join the Society; go every week; speak every week and become a speaker or perish in the attempt."

In the third meeting Shaw was requested to take the chair. But, "my one success," of this period, "was when the society paid to Art, of which it was stupendeously ignorant, the tribute of setting aside an evening for a paper on it, by a lady in the 'aesthetic' dress of the period. I wiped the floor with that meeting and several members confessed to me afterwards that it was this performance that made them reconsider their first impression of me as a discordant idiot." Hyndman inspired by Marx had started a debating society, to which in pursuance of his resolve Shaw went. The members suggested that he should go and read Marx. He went and read Marx only to discover that they had not.

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When in 1884 his Socialist activities culminated in his membership of the Fabian Society, Shaw was not only a thorough Fabian Socialist but also a spell-binding platform exponent of his views. Very soon he roped in Sidney Webb into the Fabian Society and formed one of his life-long friendships. According to himself, Shaw might for all his knowledge of economics have been a mere literary hermit-crab had it not been for Sidney, who with bewildering indefatigability wormed statistical books of the driest order and collected overwhelming data. The mind of Webb was a literal storehouse. He could read a page at a glance and tenaciously remember almost every syllable.

Later Shaw wrote: "Webb is one of the most extraordinary and capable men alive and the difference between Shaw with Webb's brain and knowledge at his disposal and Shaw by himself is enormous. Nobody has yet gauged it, because as I am an incorrigible mountebank, and Webb is one of the simplest of geniuses; I have always been in the centre of the stage whilst Webb has been prompting me from the side. I am an expert picker of other man's brains; and I have been exceptionally fortunate in my friends."

●

But Shaw did not blossom as a dramatist, the character in which he lives in the public imagination, till late in his thirties. William Archer, the famous dramatic critic, gave him a plot and asked him to make a play of it.

As late 1892 this first play "Widower's Houses" was produced by the Independent Theatre. The play was strongly Socialistic at a time when such political inclination was generally suspect. Consequently in the nine days that it ran, it spread a wild fire of controversy and comment to all parts.

His next play was "The Philanderer" modelled at least as far as the first act upon himself. The play topped off the Ibsen furore, with characters that not only knocked down the 'womanly woman' of those days from her pedestal but also held her up to public gaze just when she was having 'her transports of jealousy and concupiscence." Shaw described it as a "nasty play" and a mere "combination of mechanical farce and realistic filth."

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The third, "Mrs. Warren's Profession" provoked the censor to ban it. The theme was prostitution and Shaw had far from vulgarising his play by producing cheap confectionery for his audience in vivid scenes, made capital of the economics of the trade.

Shaw took the war straight into the censor's camp and after roundly remonstrating with him for his farcically fatuous standards, established the play by comparison as one of the cleanest on the subject. The censor did not give in easily but ultimately Shaw triumphed and the play went on the stage.

This set of three plays he published under the title "Unpleasant Plays." The next set of plays was the 'Pleasant Plays' which included the technically almost perfect Candida. These he followed up with a third series "Plays for Puritans." The most well-known of these plays is "Caesar and Cleopatra," which was meant as an improvement on the Caesar of Shakespeare, who, Shaw maintains though he 'knew human weakness so well, never knew human strength of the Caesarian type. His Caesar is an admitted failure, his Lear is a Masterpiece.'

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The next important play was "Man and Superman". The incorrigible iconoclast that he was, Shaw had systematically shattered all the idols of the sentimental Victorians and now turned to the exposition of a new religion founded on Bergson and Butler synthesised with the Lamarckian concept of Evolution. But the act in which the new religion was preached was so completely episodical that the comedy could be detached and played by itself.

To compensate for this ineffectiveness in 1921 he wrote an imposing metabiological Pentatuech under the title of "Back to Methuselah", beginning with the "Garden of Eden" and concluding with "As Far As Thought Can Reach." The merit of these plays as dramatic pieces is very great as was amply illustrated at the Malvern Festivals, where they were presented for the first time by Sir Barry Jackson, although the religion may be as crude and disputable as the Christianity which Shaw had already discarded.

The "Superman" was followed by a number of minor plays all of which were important for either their sociological or ethical significance. With "Androcle and the Lion" Shaw returned to religion and sought to prove indirectly that persecution is done not in obedience to any sadistic lust or even misguided religious zeal but for purely political reasons, and in his preface examined at great length the case of Jesus's martyrdom and the inaccuracies of the Gospels.

After "Overruled" and "Pygmalion" the next noticeable play was "Hearthbreak House," a colossal comedy admittedly after the manner of Tchekov and supposed to be a study of post-war Europe. The consensus of opinion considers this play to be Shaw's masterpiece.

After a few other plays, almost all of them one-act, Shaw produced "Back to Methuselah" already referred to.

At the outset of his career as a dramatist Shaw was as poor as a church mouse. Now he was prosperous enough to write a play which obviously defied production on the stage. As he himself says: "In writing "Black to Methuselah" I threw over all economic considerations and faced the apparent impossibility of performance during my life time." By its very nature the play did not make the mark its author may have anticipated. It is a cycle of five plays of various lengths dramatising the significant stages of evolution of the Life Force towards Godhead.

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Critics are violently divided about the greatness of this play but are unanimous about the next, "St. John", being an indubitable masterpiece. Shaw's opinion is: "I have done nothing but arrange her (Joan) on the stage, there really was such a woman. She did and said all those things. Make your offerings at her altar not at mine." All the same it may be legitmately objected with George Sampson that it is more a defence of her death than her life.

Be that as it may, "St. Joan" will live longer than "Back to Methuselah", which Shaw considered his world classic.

In the subsequent three plays — "The Apple Cart", "Too true to be Good" and "On the Rocks" — Shaw once again returned to politics. This was the final flash of his genius for after these his power began to wane. In his "King Charles' Golden Days" he displayed his mastery of the stagecraft and dramatic technique more than his original intellectual powers.

On November 2, 1950, as a result of a fall in his garden Bernard Shaw died, and with him the greatest of the old guard was gone. He had lived to a ripe old age and all through had retained an alert mind. Although in 1944 he complained: "Physically I am failing, my senses, my locomotive powers, my memory are decaying at a rate which threatenes to make a Struldburg of me if I persist in living, yet," he added in the same breath, "my mind still feels capable of growth; for my curiosity is keener than ever."

To the end Shaw's comments caused a stir and invariably a controversy. We may remember that when Gandhiji was assassinated the most thought-provoking comment came from the Sage of Ayot St. Lawrence.—INFS.

WHEN IS A PILOT TOO OLD?

When is an airline pilot too old for regular flying?

The question has been raised by the Australian Airline Pilots' Association with aviation authorities and each has given a different answer — or none at all.

Here is the score to date:—

Trans-Australia Airlines sets out in its manual that "45" is the maximum age for operational pilots.

Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. has fixed "50" as the retiring age for pilots under the company's superannuation scheme.

Dr. J. C. Lane, superintendent of aviation medicine in the Department of Civil Aviation, feels that there is need for research before any definite ruling can be given.

Qantas and B.C.P.H. will not commit themselves.

The Secretary of the Pilots' Association, Mr. Norman Stocks, said that an airline pilot flew an average of 1,000 hours' a year and would have logged about 25,000 hours' when he reached the age of 45. Most pilots regarded 25,000 hours' regular flying as a fairly strenuous test.

The majority of present airline pilots would reach the age of 45 by 1963. If they were compulsorily retired at 45, airlines would find their pilots almost impossible to replace.

Most of the present Australian airline pilots were trained in World War II.

Are Americans Inefficient?

Continued from Page 2 Col. 3)

His reply was more than an eye-opener.

He told me that in American business at executive level there is perpetual and general fear of losing one's job.

The urge to get to the top knows no limits, with the result that every junior executive is out to dethrone the one above him, and so inherit his position, while those at the top are principally concerned to hold on to what they have got.

Part of their defensive mechanism is never to take a personal decision if they can avoid so doing; hence, the endless meetings, such as the one I had witnessed, of high-powered executives which are a feature of modern American business.

No business can fire five executives at one blow: therefore if five agree on any point at issue, no one of them can be held at fault and sacked if the decision turns out to be a bad one.

It is as simple as that. The vice-president made no attempt to defend the system; indeed, he condemned it as indefensible.

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Such was my friend's story. So intrigued was I, indeed, that I took the story to other responsible men I know who have recently been to the States, and asked them if it could possibly be true in general, the rule rather than the exception.

There was no doubt about the answers I received. Each and all of my friends had had such similar experiences that they were in no doubt at all that my first friend had exaggerated not one whit.

Be it said, however, that there was general agreement that whilst the American is painfully slow in arriving at a decision, once the decision is taken, once words are to be translated into facts, American efficiency is more than enviable by us.

He Wanted To Talk With God

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

noon?' And, 'How long does it take to make a rainbow'?"

Frau Carver laughed. "So that's why you sent him in to me! Well, I'm glad. I finished my preserving at least an hour earlier, with his help."

"He's lots handier around a cook stove than he is with a plough," the farmer commented dryly.

"His growth is slow, but he's a smart boy." Then, his wife added thoughtfully. "He's nine or ten years old now and ought to be going to school."

Farmer Carver frowned. "There's no place for a coloured child to go to school around here. What would he do with book learning?"

"He should know how to read and write."

Will Talk With God

The matter of George's schooling was dropped for the time being. But after supper Farmer Carver said, "George, we're getting up extra early in the morning. I'm driving over to Newton County, and you can go with me to Hermann Jaegar's place."

"Oh! the grape man?" chirped George in his high, little voice.

Farmer Carver laughed. "Yes, that one."

The boy's eyes shone with excitement. He was silent a moment. Then, "Why are grapes purple?"

"I don't know," answered the farmer, while his wife looked on smiling over her mending. "All grapes are not purple, but nobody knows why some are purple and some — not." He turned away decisively.

George thought a moment and then asked, "Does God know?"

"Of course he does," answered the farmer devoutly.

"Then I'll ask Him," and George slipped quickly out of the room.

The farmer's face turned red. He opened his mouth to call, but Frau Carver laid her hand on his arm and spoke gently, "No, let him go!"

"But — but — " protested the man, "it is not — right! He should not talk like that. Why — he sounded as if he were going to meet God out there — around the house!"

"Maybe he will," answered his wife quietly.

"Susan!"

He was lost in deep thought for a few minutes, then said, "he must learn to read. We cannot have a heathen growing up in our house. He must learn to read the Bible!".

"Mrs. Mueller gave him an old speller. He takes it with him every time he goes over there to work in her yard. She says he is learning every word in it."

"He must learn to read the Bible," repeated the stern old farmer, who had been reared in the strict German-Lutheran church. "He must learn to *fear* God!"

Touch Brings Life

GEORGE was a very happy boy as several hours later that morning he and Mr. Carver rolled along the dirt road. The first sight of Hermann Jaegar's vineyards impressed even the stolid German farmer. And George held his breath. Row after row of vines on the hillside, and in the midst of lovely gardens, the great white house. Behind that house was something which caused George to stare — a glass house in which he could see green, growing things! Here they found Monseiur Jaeger, as he was known.

While the two men exchanged greetings, George slipped by and, fascinated, walked slowly between the benches. He had heard of Heaven. This, he thought, must be it! Timidly he extended his hand and touched delicate leaves. He caressed them with his fingers. He stopped before one box and began carefully to examine the earth, the tiny frames, the stems. Softly he spoke to them, saying how lovely they were and asking what they were. He did not know that he was singing. But Monsieur Jaegar had turned and, motioning Farmer Carver to silence, was listening. "The little one," he whispered, "look at him!"

"He likes plants," said Farmer Carver, "He takes care of my grape arbors."

The Swiss farmer came up behind George and said softly, "My child, you — "he stopped and then with some effort, "you — you love —plants?"

George looked up at him. Instantly there was a flash of understanding between them. Certainly, he could not have told how he knew, but he was certain that beyond all doubt here was a man who saw as he did.

"Yes — yes," he stretched his arms wide, "everything!"

"That is good!" the Swiss nodded his head. He took the little brown hand in his, flexing the fingers. "The hand of a gardener — his touch brings life." Patting the hand gently and letting it go he turned to Farmer Carver. "He tended your grapes? But he is too small!"

In low tones, the farmer then told George's simple story — how his mother was stolen and how Frau Carver had cared for the sickly baby.

"He will never be strong. What will he do? Here he is now, freed, and unable to take care of himself." Farmer Carver shook his head sadly.

But Monsieur Jaegar again approached the boy, still busy examining the boxes. "Come," he said, smiling, "I will show you something about grapes."

Going to one of the boxes he explained, "Here are vines of wild grapes — I gathered them from the side of the hill and brought them here. The grapes are rather sour and small."

"But," interrupted George eagerly, "they are good. I found some growing beside my creek." Then he added shyly, "Me and the rabbits like them very much."

The Swiss smiled, "Ah, yes, little one, you and the little creatures of the woods. God puts them there for you."

George gazed at him with wide eyes.

"And now," continued Monsieur Jaegar, pointing to another box, "here are grapes raised in Virginia. They are very sweet, but the vines are frail. They rot quickly and the grapes are pithy. Now, look carefully."

He broke a piece from each of the two vines, fastened them together and stuck the two slips into a third box which contained similar small double plants.

Work With God

"Here, I bring the two together. The two produce one vine. I, Jaegar, work with God making better grapes. The wild vines are sturdy and strong; blended with the vines from Virginia they give — "he went to the door and with a sweeping gesture indicated the thick, green arbors, "grapes which we can ship to all the land!"

George's eyes were very round. This must be God, he was thinking, this kind man with his long black hair and swarthy face. But the man was still speaking.

"You see the hills and all the fields and all the hills and fields beyond — they belong to the good God — all the earth belongs to God! And," now he was looking closely into the little boy's rapt face, "this God — this great God —is *your* Father."

As they returned through Neosho, Farmer Carver made one comment. "Hermann Jaegar says there is a school here for coloured children. You could go there."

George said nothing. Words were not necessary. The Carver farm no longer claimed him. From now on the earth was his — and, quickly, he must be about his Father's business.

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When 'The Other Woman' Enters

WIFE HAS GOOD TRUMP CARDS

THERE are rocky periods in the life of the male when he is likely to drift into an affair with a just plain Girl-with-a-job.

But the wife has trump cards in her hands which when she wields intelligently bring her out successful in the fight for winning back her husband, says the writer of this article who is a Manhattan divorce lawyer.

VERY RARELY is it the glamorous siren who breaks up marriages and turns to be the "other woman" in divorce suits.

Who is it then?

After listening to many hundreds of men and women pour out the stories of their marital shipwrecks as a marriage counsellor and lawyer in city I think I know It is that nice, quiet Miss Wiley in the office who is most apt to boobytrap your home life, writes Muriel E. Richter in 'Pageant.'

The problem of the "other woman" has changed a great, great deal since the 1920's. Then she was typified by the Ziegfeld chorus girl, on whom stagedoor Johnnies danced attendance. Her "sugar-daddy," it was rumoured, paid for her clothes, her jewels, and her rent, and this was commonly true. The easy money of the '20s seemed to breed a rash of extra-marital affairs, coincident with the growing acceptance of divorce and sexual freedom for 'both' sexes.

Today the problem of the "other woman" is quite different; different because the other woman is different. No longer is she the flighty, dizzy blonde, the vamp, the Clara Bow type. She is today that rather formidable creature, the Twentieth Century career woman,or—in many cases—just plain Girl-with-a-Job.

NEW ENTRANT

Intelligent hard - working and well-dressed, with a full-time and often exciting job, she carries the stimulus of her daytime work into the sparkle of her evening conversation and competes mercilessly with the home wife for the affection of the American husband. His evenings may belong to his wife—who may be understandably tired, and preoccupied with domestic woes and complaints. But he spends eight hours of the most productive, wide-awake hours of his life with the girl in the office. She shares his problems, his hopes, the excitement of his business life, the intra-office jargon and gossip, and she nearly always appears at her well-groomed best, both mentally and physically.

Curiously enough, when this girl falls in love she is even more generous than the chorus girl of the '20s, for she neither expects nor receives any gratuities. Believing herself in love, she remains stoutly self-supporting and entertains graciously in the warmth, security and privacy of her own place. Perhaps the whole thing starts with their leaving the office at the same hour and casually slipping out for a drink; or his having a couple of theatre tickets thrust upon him at the last minute and his wife's not being able to get a baby-sitter and come into town for the event.

THEY DRIFT

Whatever the beginning, they drift rather unwittingly into the affair. It is not plotted nor premeditated. No money is offered nor promised. Her conscience untainted by any feeling of "being kept," the young lady takes this to be real love.

For this very reason, "the other woman" of the 1953 triangle is a far more dangerous rival than ever was the "mistress" of yesteryear.

Many girls drift into an affair in this fashion, and Patricia Wayne was one of them. When told me she was hopelessly in love with her boss, she dismissed his marriage with, "I'm not taking anything from his wife. What he and I have together she could not have. He is home for all family affairs and he supports them well. We are both ambitious; we love our work; and we spend hours and hours together, talking over mutual interests, laughing and loving. This can't be bad!"

Pat couldn't see that she was fooling herself and that she could not go on indefinitely as "Miss Back Street." As for her Boss, like many smart executives he was banking on his ability to end the affair. "I can quit any time I want," he tells himself, but the very high calibre of Patricia forecasts his defeat. She cannot be that easily cast aside.

WIFE'S REACTION

But what about the Boss' wife? What can she do about a girl like Pat? She cannot brand this kind of girl a bad, "scarlet" woman. Under ordinary circumstances she might even like and admire her, and be her friend. In the old days she might go to Pat and dramatically ask her to give up her husband. Today she must choose the weapons for her campaign more subtly.

She can, for example, feign ignorance and try to win her husband back. Knowing that as a respected member of his community he is anxious to keep up the facade of his marriage—and out of scandal—she can entagle him in family and social engagements. She can crowd his every extra hour with interesting and pressing things to do, with friends he likes and esteems, at places he enjoys. She can set up dinner parties at home, trips to the theatre, special projects with the children, meetings with mutual friends, community activities. She can plan family trips and on them try second honeymoon tricks.

She will turn her thoughts to her husband's work, his hobbies and his interests and talk about them rather than the old tune of household chores and neighbourhood gossip. She will dress more beguilingly and see to her figure. She might even return to school, to freshen and sharpen her mind.

One thing she will not do if she loves her huband: she will nol give him up without a fight.

This is tough luck for the Patricias, but they are playing with borrowed toys when they spend time with married men.

TRUMP CARD

A wife holds many trump cards in her hand. The American husband, by and large, is not by nature a philanderer; our culture does not condone the mistress system and makes it mighty embarrassing for anyone embarked on an extra-marital lark. Most of us grow up nurtured on standards of monogamy and a man's conscience is apt to bother him mightily if his time and affection are split between two women.

If his wife rails him or his home life is unpleasant, and as economic pressures increase, he may turn first to work as an escape, and to his workaday companions as buffers against restlessness and boredom. He's likely not even looking for another woman, until she conveniently appears and helps crystallize his grievances and dissatisfaction.

It may begin with a casual lunch—lunching together is a rather accepted pattern in the workaday world. Lunch graduates to a quick cocktail after work, then dinner, where it's likely that the talk will take a more personal turn.

I remember when Brad Leonard told me about the girl in his office and how they "fell in love." "I never noticed Janice more than any of the other girls," he said. "You know we get used to pretty, bright girls in our business. It was a funny thing; one day she brought in some make-up sheets to my office just as I was leaving for lunch, and we agreed to talk it over then and there. Her ideas were so exciting we spent the afternoon together. Then we made a dinner date. In a few weeks the personal and business were all mixed up."

Brad Leonard consulted me because he hoped I could convince his wife to give him a divorce. He offered a generous settlement for her and the children, but Mrs. Leonard said absolutely no.

THE FIGHT

She was absolutely right. First, she was observing a cardinal rule in this game: "Haste makes waste." She thought her marriage was worth fighting for. She decided to learn more about her husband's business, to elicit his confidence about it. She managed never to comment on his absences. She knew that he loved his children and would make himself available, at least to them, at all times.

Mrs. Leonard did win out because Janice was too nice a girl essentially to be satisfied with her role of the "other woman."

Suddenly Mrs. Leonard began appearing in town, lunching at places the lovers considered their private hangouts. She went along on her husband's business trips and finally, as so often happens, three turned out to be a crowd and it was Janice who lost out.

This is only one of many ways of dealing with the problem of the "other woman." The cure may have to be more drastic.

Mrs. Gorman, a doctor's wife, discovered that her husband had been going out with a nurse who worked in his office.

At first, she counted on the affair tapering off naturally, but as her husband came home less and less from work, and later and later, she could not help but conclude that his ardour was not abating. I asked Mrs. Gorman to think back and recall the basic things her husband may have wanted from the marriage, which had not been fulfilled. It turned out that he loved the country, but she preferred city life, with the excitement it offered.

BACK TO COUNTRY

Some years before, they had purchased property in the country, but she resisted the idea building. Now, in a last-ditch attempt to regain his interest, she revived the building project. She consulted a builder and an architect but her husband remained quite indifferent to their plans — for a while. Then one day he joined a conference with the comment: "I might as well keep you from making a fool of yourself and wasting money."

By the time the house was finished he had planned and built the office and library, with private entrance, he'd always wanted. They never talked of the nurse again, but by the time they moved to the suburbs he was spending so much time with his family it was evident the affair had dissolved.

I have know some women who have gone to the drastic lengths of uprooting and moving to another city, or prevailed upon their husbands to change jobs on some pretext, theorizing that if he and The Girl were not thrown together so frequently and easily, the love affair would naturally peter out.

Both Dr. Gorman and Brad Leonard, I might add, were involved in extra-marital affairs typical of the big city. Statistically, we know that the divorce rates in the suburbs are lower, for the man who can finish the day's job and return to a house he owns and there spend his time puttering in the workshop or garden, building an extra bookshelf, or helping with the children, is a relatively content and occupied man.

One of the most rocky periods in a marriage occurs between the ages of 30 and 45, when people have been married 10 to 20 years.

The first excitement of marriage has dulled and very often both members are bored with the routine of their life and each other. It is at this "dangerous age" that romances with the other woman begin, and there's no doubt in my mind but that they are on the increase.

At last count, there were 5,700,000 bachelor girls working in business and they say that 22 per cent of all American families now count job-holding wives.

And as women begin to outnumber men numerically in America, competition for eligible men becomes more sharp.

I might add that not all of these office romances occur in the executive brackets, although money certainly helps along the mechanics of an extra-martial affair.

Mary Germaine seemed to me thoroughly hopeless and helpless, as she told her story. Her two children came with her to my office, because she could not afford a baby-sitter. She told me about how she and her husband had struggled, in the early years of their marriage. Her days were still largely occupied with laundry and housecleaning and child care and trying desperately to balance a slender budget.

"Something always seems to happen just when we're breaking even," she sighed, "and then we're in debt again. Our son needed his tonsils out. Then I was sick and as John says, it is always something. But really he does not earn enough. Lately he's been spending time out getting some exercise, bowling, and I know that people from the plant get together and have a wonderful time. They have a bowling team and he's spending more and more time with them and less with me.

"At first I thought it was just harmless fun, but a friend of mine has a daughter working in the same factory and she told me my husband has been going with one of the girls. I've seen her. She's pretty and young and she dresses better than I do. Why not? She can afford it. She doesn't have to scrub and clean for two kids. What am I going to do?"

As we explored her relationshp with her husband, the trouble seemed to focus on their very real lack of money, and the fact that he was evading a tough situation.

Any attempt to point out to him that he was being unfair to his wife and children was hopeless; he was not the wisest man I'd ever met. But Mary loved him nonetheless and wanted to keep him.

She told me she had once worked in the factory, and I suggested she apply for a job there again and hire a girl to look after the children after school. She could help tide the family over the financial shoals, and with her at work, the other attachment could not flourish.

It may not have been the perfect solution, but it tided them over a rough year in their marriage.

Despite this dour talk, I hope that you do not conclude that your husband is untrustworthy every time he says he's working late. There are other ways of knowing that he is drifting, besides erratic hours. The most obvious and fundamental one, of course, is that he seeks you out less for intimacies, pretending weariness, illness or his advancing years. A newfound interest in his looks, his diet, his clothes, may be telltale signals.

One word of advice: if you can possibly do so, do not get huffy, nor become self-righteous, nor begin to nag. If the evidence really points to another woman, take stock and plan your strategy carefully for the long pull back to marital stability. Gauge your weapons and the seriousness of the situation. Above all, dig in and fight it right out on the battle line. Divorce is the easy — and most heartbreaking — way out.

Mehendra Modi and Kumari Maya Das who are taking a troupe of 15 dancers on a tour of East Africa, the Middle East and Europe shortly. The idea is to popularise the Indian ballet.

FAMILIES COUNT ON JOB-HOLDING PARTNERS

Several Ways To Check Drifts

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